



His Royal Highness JAMES DUKE of Albemarle
and Yorke, only Brother to his sacred
Majesty, Lord High Commissioner of Scotland



His Royal Highness JAMES DUKE of Albany
and Yorke, only Brother to his Sacred
Majesty, Lord High Commissioner of Scotland

Medulla Historiæ Scoticæ:

Being a Comprehensive

HISTORY

OF THE

Lives and Reigns

OF THE *St. K. 121 Line.*

KINGS

OF

SCOTLAND,

FROM

FERGUS the First, to our Gracious
Sovereign **CHARLES** the Second.

CONTAINING

The most Remarkable Transactions, and Ob-
servable Passages, *Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military*, with
other *Observations* proper for a *Chronicle*; faithfully
Collected out of Authors Ancient and Modern.

To which is added,

A brief Account of the *Present State of Scotland*, the Names
of the *Nobility*, and Principal *Ministers of Church and*
State, the *Laws Criminal*: A Description of that Engine
with which Malefactors are Tortured, called the *BOOT*.

LONDON, Printed for *Randal Taylor*,
near *Stationers Hall*, 1685.



To the Most Noble

JAMES

Earl of *Pertb,*

Lord *Drummond*, and *Stobhall*, &c.

Lord Justice General of the
Kingdom of **SCOTLAND**,

One of the Extraordinary Lords
of the SESSION, and one of the
Lords of His MAJESTIES Most
Honourable PRIVY COUNCIL
in that KINGDOM.

T*HIS Compendious History of the
KINGS of Scotland, is Most
Humbly Dedicated by*

Your Lordships Most Humble,
most Faithful, and most
Obedient Servant,

W. A.

TO THE HONORABLE

THE SENATE

OF THE UNITED STATES

IN SENATE

January 10, 1877

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A

RESOLUTION PASSED

BY THE SENATE

ON JANUARY 10, 1877

AND

PRINTED BY THE SENATE



TO THE
READER.

I Shall not detain the Generous Reader with
Flourishes upon the Grandeur, and Glory
of the Scottish Crown; nor tell you that it
may Vie Antiquity with the Ancientist
Monarchy of the Universe, that I leave
to your Umpirage, when you have compar-
ed the following sheets with the Histories
of other Nations. Only thus far I will
assure you that Scotland will be found to
be a Country Pregnant of Wonderfull Chang-
es, and Revolutions, a Theatre whereon Di-
vine Providence has Exhibited divers re-
markable Instances, of it's Peculiar Care
over Crowned Heads, and where all Treas-

To the Reader.

on and Disloyalty has been persued with utter ruine and Destruction. It can show a Race of Kings Unparallel'd for their Bravery, and Gallantry in the Defence of their Country, and Protection of their Allies, and for their Heroicism in Assisting and redressing the Miserable and Opprest. But I leave their own Acts, as represented in the following *Mirrour* to make good my assertion, and shall proceed to offer something in my own *Vindication*, for I am liable to some Reprehension for Cramming so Large, so Bulky a History into so small a Volume, but if it be considered that all the Curious have neither the leisure to peruse nor the means to provide a larger, I hope I shall need no farther Apology upon that point, nor need I advocate much for differing much from many Authors, as to the Origin of our Nation, since I have followed the most Authentick, and have only vary'd from those whose writings are vanished with Monckery, and savour more of the Legend than true History. Besides the plain homespun manner wherein all these matters are deliver'd, will disgust several who only delight in what is Flaunting and Trick'd up with all the Ornaments and Gawdiness of Rhetorick and Elocution, but be it known I fitted my stile for the Capacities of Vulgar Readers,

To the Reader.

Readers, such as becomes a History, not a Panegyrick, and what squares best with the Tongue of both Kingdoms, wherein there was never yet any Chronicle publish'd of the Realm of Scotland; so as that those who were unacquainted with the Latin, were excluded from the knowledge of the Primitive State of so illustrious a Kingdom. After having fitted this account for the Common use by divesting it of a Pompous Dress and a too Stately Dignity of stile, my Chief Care was to avoid Partiality, by a steady and Cauteous steering between Buchanan and Bishop Lesley, Seylla and Charybdis, where vast Funds of Wit and Learning might easily have wrought the shipwrack of an un wary Pilot; so that tho' a great part hereof is a translation of Eminent Authors, yet I left my Originalls when I found 'em bias'd, and avoiding their Extreams bou'd directly to the Block.

The

THE

Introduction.

History has been reckon'd, one of the most Generous amusements of the greatest Personages, and the loftier the Subject, the more agreeable the Entertainment. Now for the Advantages, and Dignity of a *Scottish* Chronicle; I will not so much insist upon it's Novelty, and the wonderful Vicissitudes it contains, as the Preheminency of that Crown, over all Common-wealths, Empires and Monarchies, which, by stating their several Claims and Pretences, will sufficiently be made appear. The Emperor Challenges the first Rank, as succeeding to the *Roman* Emperors, who are supposed to have been universal Monarchs; the *French* King pretends also to it, upon the Account of his being Stiled the most *Christian King*, with other such Pretences. The King of *Spain* also pleads it, as his Right; being the most
Catholick

The Introduction.

Catholick King, and King of manyest Kingdoms.

In this Debate of theirs, we are not a little concerned; our business therefore shall be to prove: First, that the King of Great Britain hath an unquestionable Right of Precedency to all the above named Princes: Secondly, that he hath it as King of Scotland.

First, he founds his Precedency to them all, 1. Upon his being a absolute Monarch of the Isle of Great Britain, which was first *Christian*, 2. Upon his being one of the *Quatuor nobis*, which were before all other Kings, 3. That having Conquered *France*, he hath Right to all it's Titles, by which he carries it clear from the *Spaniard*, or any other Competitor; and Lastly, that it was granted him, even as King of *England* by the Popes themselves, in the General Councils; so that had they not relinquished his Papacy, it is like his Holiness, had not as yet questioned their Title to it.

II. His Majesty as King of Scotland, may justly claim the Precedency from all those Princes; it being by Lawyers declared the uncontroverted use of Precedency, *That amongst those of equal Dignity, he who first attained to that Dignity, is to be preferred,*

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preferred, This being a Rule among others Dignities, we see no reason, but that it should hold here.

This being granted, I subsume that the King of *Scotland*, being equal in Dignity with the Kings of *England*, *France* and *Spain*, attained to that Dignity, before either of them, for the first King of *Scotland* Reigned about three hundred and thirty years before the birth of Christ: Whereas the *English* Historians Confess, that they cannot reckon higher than eight hundred years after Christ: Nor can either the *French*, or *Spaniards* come up to the *English*, for the *French* take the Origine from *Hugh Capet*, who Usurped that Crown, Anno. 987. And the *Spaniards* from *Rudolphus* King of the *Romans*, Elected 1273.

But here it is objected by some, that the Kings of *Scotland*, were Vassals to the Kings of *England*, and did them Homage for the Crown of *Scotland*, and so can Claim no Precedency amongst any free Princes, far less amongst such as are of the first magnitude. This some *English* Historians do with great Confidence aver; but that their Ignorance, or Malice, or both may appear, we are Content to refer the matter, not only

The Introduction.

to the Respect the General Councils gave to the Representatives of the Kings of *Scotland*, which was only due to free Princes, together with the Judgment of Forreign Princes, Lawyers, and Historians about it; but also to the acknowledgment of the Kings of *England* themselves, (1.) King *Henry* of *England*, having intreated the Assistance of *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, against *Simeon* Earl of *Lzicester*, did by Letters under his hand, publickly declare, that he did not crave this Assistance, as Superior, to which Superiority, he had no pretence, but to which is very Considerable, the King and Parliament of *England*, have treated with the Ambassadors of *Scotland*; whereas no Superior can Treat with his own Vassal, as a Forreigner.

We freely Grant that the Kings of *Scotland* did hold the Lands of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmerland*, in Capite of the Crown of *England*, which yet was no Disparagment to them; that being most ordinary amongst Sovereign Princes, for thus *Henry* King of *England*, and several others of their Kings, did Homage to the Kings of *France*, for the Provinces possesst by them in *France*; as the King
of

The Introduction.

of *Spain* also doth, this day to the Pope, for *Naples* and *Sicily*. And yet the Homage done for those Countries have been the occasion of an Ignorant mistake in some, and a malicious Pretence for others, to Mis-represent it, as done for the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

Advertisement.

By reason of the Authors absence from the Press, several Faults have escaped, which the Reader is desired to amend.

List of the **KINGS** of **SCOTLAND.**

1	F ergus.	25	Ethod.	1.
	2 Ferithar.	26	Satrael.	
3	Main.	27	Donald.	1.
4	Dornadill.	28	Ethod.	2.
5	Hothar.	29	Athirck.	
6	Rather.	30	Nathalock.	
7	Rutha.	31	Findoch.	
8	Thereus.	32	Donald.	2.
9	Josine.	33	Donald.	3.
10	Finnane.	34	Crathilinth.	
11	Durft.	35	Fincormach.	
12	Euen.	36	Romach.	
13	Gill	37	Angusian.	
14	Euen.	38	Fethelmach.	
15	Eder.	39	Ewen.	1.
16	Euen.	40	Fergus.	2.
17	Metelan.	41	Ewen.	2.
18	Caratack.	42	Dongard.	
19	Corbred.	43	Constantine.	1.
20	Dardan.	44	Congall.	1.
21	Corbred.	45	Goran.	
22	Luftack.	46	Ewen.	3.
23	Mogald.	47	Congall.	2.
24	Conar.	48	Kinnatell.	
		49	Aidan.	

A List &c.

49	Aiden.	81	Constantine.	4.	
50	Kenneth.	82	Grim.		
51	Ewen.	4.	83	Malcolm.	2.
52	Ferchard.	1.	84	Donald.	7.
53	Donald.	3.	85	Macbeth.	
54	Ferchard.	2.	86	Malcolm.	3.
55	Maldwine.		87	Donald Bane.	
56	Ewen.	5.	88	Duncan.	
57	Ewen.	6.	89	Edgar.	
58	Amberkellesh.		90	Alexander.	1.
59	Ewen.	8.	91	David.	1.
60	Mordach.		92	Malcolm.	4.
61	Eisfin.		93	William.	
62	Ewen.	7.	94	Alexander.	2.
63	Fergus.	3.	95	Alexander.	3.
64	Solvat.		96	John Balliol.	
65	Achaius.		97	Robert Bruce.	
66	Congall.	3.	98	David.	2.
67	Dongall.		99	Edward Balliol.	
68	Alpine.		100	Robert.	2.
69	Kenneth.	2.	101	Robert.	3.
70	Donald.	5.	102	James.	1.
71	Constantine.	2.	103	James.	2.
72	Eib.		104	James.	3.
73	Gregory.		105	James.	4.
74	Donald.	6.	106	James.	5.
75	Constantine.	3.	107	Henry Stewart,	
76	Malcolm.	1.		and Mary Stewart.	
77	Indulf.		108	James.	6.
78	Duff.		109	Charles.	1.
79	Culen.		110	Charles.	2.
80	Kenneth.	3.			

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AN
EPI T O M E
OF THE
H I S T O R Y
OF
S C O T L A N D.

THe *Scots* by the most judicious Writers, and by those who have most carefully studied, not only their own Antiquities, but those of other Nations are acknowledged (although they be not of the greatest) to be undoubtedly among the most antient People in *Europe*. But to speak more particularly of their antient Nation, we must know that the whole Island ~~was~~ it is a *whereas* part, was at first called *Albion*, or *Albium*: As *Theophrastus*, *Ptolomy*, *Tacitus* and *Seneca* tells us, which Name the true race of the
B antient

ancient *Scots* retain to this day, calling the ancient Country *Albin*, and themselves *Albinich*, always keeping their primitive Name notwithstanding of the many different People, that have since inhabited it.

The Etymology of this Name is disputed by many, but it seems to be really derived from *Alb*, or *Alp*, signifying a *Hill* or high place. The antient Inhabitants of the Northern parts of this Island were called *Scots*, who were divided into two sorts, the one who were the first Possessors, and this Posterity doth inhabit it to this day, were called the *Scoto-Brigantes*. Some have taken upon them to be very accurate, in giving an Account of their descent, and the manner of their coming hither, even from the far ends of the Earth; but with so little appearance of Truth, that I will not put my Reader nor my self to the trouble to refute it. The most probable Conjecture, and that which carrieth most Evidence with it is, that these first Inhabitants came in Colonies from *Spain* to *Ireland* (nor is it improbable, that these Colonies were Originally from *France*) who either for want of Accommodation to live at home, or being thrust out by stronger hands came over to *Ireland*, where they continued long, for either themselves or their Children desirous of new Habitations,

Habitations, transported themselves to the north Islands, where they continued in an unsettled Course of Life for a long time ; the time of their entring *Albion*, is said to have been from the Creation, about 3530 years. *Peñ. Boet. Ralph*

The first place they took l. 306.

Possession of was *Argyle*, they being divided into sundry Tribes, elected every Tribe their own Captain, to govern them in Peace and War, this very name they had in great Veneration.

Then after, about 150 (as some write) a *German*, or as *Beda* saith, a *Scythian* Navy arrived upon the coast of *Ireland* ; being as is probable, beat thither by a Tempest, having neither Wives or Children with them ; the men were in want of every thing, having by tedious Sailing consumed all their Provision. They sent to the Inhabitants, desiring they might have a residence among which they told them, they could not afford in regard of the Barrenness of the place, and the multitude of Inhabitants that possess it already ; but that there was a habitable Land called *Albion*, not far from them, whether they might go ; it being for the most part, as yet un-inhabited, and such as did inhabit it, like to ruin one another by civil Discords

Those men (afterward called *Picts*

Following their Advice, set Sail and came to that part of *Albion* that lyes toward *Germany*; and having Landed, soon beat out the Inhabitants, and made them draw themselves within less bounds. Possessing themselves of *Caithness*, *Ross*, *Murray*, *Mern*, *Angus*, *Fiffe* and *Lothian*, together with *Orkney*, which some say was their first Habitation. They were a civil People, Ingenious and Crafty, both in Peace and War.

Having fixed their residence, they sent Messengers to the *Scots*, desiring their Daughters in Marriage, alledging that if they condescended, it would highly conduce to the Welfare of both of them; being thereby made strong, for either an offensive or defensive War, with any of their Neighbours. This message the *Scots* at first rejected, but upon mature Deliberation they condescended: So having agreed upon the Terms, which were that they should concur with all their Forces, when they were invaded, and as often as the Crown of *Picts* came to want an Heir, the next of the Womans blood should succeed; the *Scots* gave their Daughters in Marriage to them: But the *Brittons* who inhabited the South parts of the Island, suspecting that this affinity between the *Scots* and the *Picts*, might tend to their prejudice,

prejudice, sent Ambassadors to the *Picts*, perswading them to break with the *Scots*; by this means the *Scots* suffered extreamly, many of their People who dwelt among the *Picts*, being surprized and cut off, in Compensation of which they cut off, as many of the *Picts* as they could catch; thus they for a long time wasted one anothers Country with continual Incurfions, at last they resolved to put it to the hazard of a General Battle. The *Scots* assembling in *Argyle*, consulted what was fit to be done, and considering that they had not only to do with the *Picts*, but with the *Brittons* also; therefore it was agreed to send Ambassadors to *Ireland*, to have the Advice and Assistance of their old Friends, and Progenitors in this Affair, and finding that by having many supreme Captains, Sedition and Division increased amongst them, they resolve to elect one to have the suprem Government over the rest.

Their Ambassadors arriving in *Ireland*, and representing their condition to *Ferchard* King of *Scots*, he was much concerned at the wrongs done them, therefore he sent his Son *Fergus* a wise and valiant Prince, accompanied with many gallant Soldiers; sending with him also the fatal Marble Chair for his encouragement:

Upon his arrival he called a Councel in *Argyle*, where having made an elegant Oration, he was by Unánimous Consent elected King of the *Scots*.

1. Thus *Fergus* the first King of *Scots*, was Crowned in the fatal Marble Chair, which he brought with him from *Ireland*, in the year from the Creation 3641. before the coming of Christ 330. about the beginning of the fourth Monarchy, when *Alexander* the Great vanquished *Darius* the last *Persian* Monarch. Soon after the *Picts* assisted by the *Brittons*, invaded the Country against them, the King most valiantly took the Field with his fierce *Scots*; when the two Armies approached one another, the *Brittons* stood off in Battle Array, resolving that when the *Scots* and *Picts* had sufficiently weakened one another in Battle, to break in upon them, and destroy them both; this by a Fugitive *Britton* was discovered to *Fergus*, whereupon he desired an interview with the King of *Picts*; wherein, representing the eminent hazard that both of them were in, by the Treachery of the *Brittons*, after mature Deliberation; it was determined that they both should convert their Arms against the *Brittons*, this resolution was most pleasing no doubt to the *Picts* Wives, to see their Husbands and their Fathers agreed. The *Brittons* seeing this disappointment of their hopes

hopes break upon the *Picts*, pillaging and spoiling at their Pleasure, which when *Fergus* heard of, he went against them, and with the Assistance of the *Picts*, he totally routed them killing their King, his Name was *Coil* with many of his Nobles: Upon this Victory the Nobles and Subjects agreed, that *Fergus* and his Posterity, should inherit the Crown of *Scotland* for ever, whereupon Charters and Evidences were granted to them, ratifying the same.

The Kingdom of *Scotland* being thus confirmed to *Fergus* and his Successors, he with Advice and Consent of his Council divided the whole Land, then inhabited by the *Scots* among his Nobles and Captains, making many Laws to repress Vice and Disorders: Not long after he was chosen Arbitrator, to determine some high Controversies amongst his Friends in *Ireland*; whereupon he went thither, accompanied with many of his Nobles, and settled all their Debates. But returning home, he was by a tempestuous Storm driven upon a Rock in the Sea, where he and all the Nobles in his Company perished, this Rock is called after his Name *Carrib-Fergus*: Thus dyed this brave and valiant Prince, in the five and twentieth Year of his Reign, to the unspeakable Grief and loss of his Subjects.

2. *Fergus* being dead, left two Sons behind, him *Ferlegus* and *Atainus*, neither of which were capable presently to manage the Government, because of their tender years: Whereupon a Convention was holden by the Nobles, for electing of a King, wherein some were for choosing one of the late Kings Children; alledging, that they were bound by Oath to continue the Crown in *Fergus* his Succession; others aggravated the Danger both at home and abroad, under the Government of a Child. At length, after a long Debate it was enacted, that when it happened their King should dye, (the Heirs begotten of his Body, being Children) the nearest of the Royal Blood, being the best qualified for doing of Justice should succeed, and possess the Crown for his time; and after his Death, the former Kings Son to succeed without any impediment, if he is found fit for Government. This Law was in Force till the Reign of King *Malcom* the third. Thus by this Law *Feritharis* Brother to *Fergus* the late King was chosen, who begun his Reign in the Year of the World 3666. before the coming of Christ 305 Years, from the beginning of the Reign of *Scotland* 26.

Feritharis Reigned fifteen years with such Equity and Modesty, that his Subjects found him an excellent King, and his Nephews

phews an excellent Tutor ; but at length *Ferlegus* having an itching after the Government, and having got some loose young Men upon his side, went to his Uncle and boldly demanded the Kingdom from him, alledging that he enjoyed it, only by way of trust, during his Minority. *Feritharis* upon this called a Convention of the Nobles, where he willingly offered to resign the Kingdom, in Favours of his Nephew ; but they being sensible how happy they had hitherto lived, under his Government, and knowing that the other was of a rude untractable disposition, by no means would hear of it ; soon after there was a Conspiracy discovered against the Kings Person, managed by *Ferlegus* and some others : Whereupon he was presently arraigned and found Guilty, but his Fathers memory, his Uncles desire to the Parliament, prevailed to have him pardoned, and committed only to the keeping of some, who were commanded to take special notice of all his Actions, but he found a way to deceive his Keepers, and make his escape ; he first fled to the *Picts*, then to the *Brittons*, where he spent the rest of his days in great Misery, within a Month after, *Feritharis* dyed, not without Suspicion of being poysoned by some of his Nephews Accomplices, which so In-

raged the Nation against him, that his very Memory was hateful.

3. *Mainus Fergus* his second Son, succeeded, in the Year of the World 3680. before Christ 291. After the beginning of the Reign forty one. He was a noble Prince, and a severe Justiciary, he renewed the old League, with *Crinus* King of *Picts*, he dyed peaceably the 29th. Year of his Reign.

4. His Son *Dornadill* succeeded him in the Government in the Year of the World 3079. before Christ 262. after the beginning of the Reign seventy, he followed his Fathers Foot-steps in Equity and Justice, but was more given to Pastimes; especially Hunting; he is said to have made several Laws about Hunting, which the Ancient *Scots* observe to this day, he dyed peaceably the 28. year of his Reign.

5. *Dornadilles* eldest Son, being yet a Child and not fit to Govern, the People set *Hoithar* his Brother upon the Throne in the year of the World 3738. before Christ 233. after the beginning of the Reign 98. He proved a monstrous Tyrant, taking Pleasure in nothing more than in murdering his Nobility, and destroying his People by all the means that he could devise, till at last one *Dowall* a *Gallaway* man, having gathered together a Company of disaffected

disaffected Persons came boldly to the King, telling him how grievous his Government was to the People, because of his Oppression, and therefore desired him to resign the Crown (which he was unfit to wear) to such as had a better Title to it ; the King tho' surprized by his Enemy, yet no ways daunted, told him, that whatever was done by him during his Government, was done by Royal Authority, and if it was grievous to the Subjects, they had their own obstinacy to blame for it, hereupon *Dowall* presently fell upon, and killed him after he had Reigned twenty years.

6. *Rewther* the Son of *Dornadilles*, was by *Dowals* Faction made King without the Peoples Consent, in the year of the World 3758. before Christ 213. after the Reign 118. the Nobles took this very ill. And as for *Hothat*, tho' they knew that he deserved the worst kind of Death, yet they did not approve of this Fact, as being of bad Example; they knew also, that what *Dowal* did, was for his own ends, as afterward appeared. *Hothat's* Relations taking the advantage of the Peoples dissatisfaction stirred them up by all means, to make War upon *Dowall*; at length, they draw to Arms under the Command of *Fergubort*, *Hothat's* Son-in-Law, and Captain
of

of *Kimire* and *Lorn*. *Dowall* came against them with great Power, accompanied with the young King, the King of *Picts*, and many others of his Friends. There followed a most cruel Battel, where after two severall Engagements in one day, *Dowall* was utterly defeated, himself, the King of *Picts*, together with all the chief of the *Claws* were killed upon the place. *Reuther* the young King was pursued, and taken at the Castle of *Callender*, but very civilly used.

The consequences of this unhappy day, were most fatal both to *Scots* and *Picts*; not having Men enough left alive to inhabit the Realm, or to withstand their Enemies, upon which the *Brittons* took occasion to invade them, but they no wise being in Case to resist them, after several bloody Skirmishes, were forced to betake them to the Mountains; the King of *Scots* went into *Ireland*, and the King of *Picts* to *Orkney*, whereafter twelve years Misery, they resolved once more to try their Fortune, and returning home, the one from *Ireland*, the other from *Orkney*; they joyned Battle with their old Enemies, the conflict was so terrible, that none of the parties could boast much of the Victory. However, the up-shot of the matter was, a Peace was concluded, and the *Scots*, and *Picts* re-installed in their old Possessions.

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This King dyed in the twenty six year of his Reign, having left one Son begotten by *Gethus* the King of *Picts* his Daughter.

7. But he being young and not fit to Reign, being scarcely ten years of age, *Reutha* his Fathers Brother succeeded in the year of the World 3784. before Christ 187. after the beginning of the Reign 144. he instituted divers Laws, which are in Force among the old Inhabitants to this day; and having Reigned seventeen years with great applause, either for his want of Health, or Love of Solitariness, or for fear of *Thereus*, *Reuthers* Son, whom he knew to have an itching after the Crown he resigned.

8. *Thereus* succeeded in the year of the World 3799. before Christ 171. after the Reign 158. The first six months he Governed pretty moderately, but he suddenly brake loose, giving reins to all kinds of wickedness, causing Slanders and Calumnies to be raised against his Nobles, and under this pretence cruelly Murthering them; but at last the people not able to endure his Tyranny, degraded him of all his Honours. *Covan* Captain of the *Brigams*, was made Governor, who Governed very wisely, about the space of eleven years, at which time being informed, that *Thereus* had dyed at *Yerk*, he resigned the Government.

9. *Josina*

9. *Josina* the Kings Brother succeeded to the Crown, the year of the World 3818. before Christ 161. after the Reign 170. He was a peaceable and good King, it is observed of him, that he highly esteemed Physicians, being himself very expert in that Science, whence it came to pass that for many Ages after, the Heads of Families and Men of worth, were for the most part excellent Physicians: He dyed in a good Age, after he had Reigned twenty four years.

10. To him succeeded his Son *Finnan*, in the year of the World 3834. before Christ 137. after the Reign 194. This Prince followed his Fathers Foot-steps, he studied nothing more than to gain the Hearts of his Subjects, and to maintain his Royal Dignity, more with Clemency than Force: That he might prove an effectual Enemy to Tyranny, he made a Law that Kings should command nothing of great weight, in the state without Advice of their Parliament, he dyed the thirtieth year of his Reign.

11. *Durstin* his Son succeeded *Finnan*, A. M. 3864. before Christ 107. after the Reign 224. A Flagitious and wicked Tyrant, he banished his Fathers Friends from the presence, because they advised him to leave off his lewd Courses. Having prostituted

stituted his Wife, who was Daughter to the King of the *Brittons* to his Companions, he repudated her. But soon after, it was discovered, that he was carrying on a Conspiracy against his Nobles, and knowing that he could have no shelter, either at home or abroad; having been so cruel, he feigned a sincere Repentance of his former wickedness, calling home his Queen, promising by Oath to his Nobles, that he would no longer follow his Irregular Courses; which they readily believing, forgot all former Injuries, but not long after having invited them, to make them merry with him, when he got them all together, he caused a Company of Russians to fall upon them and Murther them. The noise of this heinous Act going all abroad, stirred all the People to revenge, who killed him in Battle, after that he had Reigned nine years.

12. It was hotly debated among the Nobles, whether the next in Blood to *Durstinus* should succeed, some were against it, fearing lest the Successor, if he were in kin to him, might be tempted to revenge the Death: Others were for keeping up his ancient Custom according to the Oath sworn to *Fergus*, at length they Condescended upon *Ewen*, Brother to *Durstinus*, him they Crowned, *A. M.* 3873. before Christ

Christ 98. He is thought to have been the first, who caused his Subjects to give him their Oath of fidelity. He went with the *Picts* against the *Brittons*, where there was so cruel a Battle fought, that Night drawing on both Parties retired, but the *Scots* and *Picts* understanding that the *Brittons* had left the Field, they returned to their Camp, where they found great spoil, which they divided by Law of Arms, and returned home Victors; where *Euenus* spent the rest of his days in Peace, he dyed the nineteenth of his Reign, and was buried in *Dunstaffage*.

13. *Durstinus* his two Sons, who were the nearest of the Royal Line, after *Euenus* his Death began to contend for the Crown, in the mean time *Gillus*, base Son to *Euenus*, having got together some Villains for his purpose, suppresseth them both, and Murthers them, then sets himself upon the Throne, *A. M.* 3802. before Christ 79. after the Reign 252. But not thinking himself secure, so long as any of *Durstinus* his Posterity, were extant resolved, to take off his three Nephews, who were in the Isle of Man; the eldest two he caught in his Snare, and killed, but the third was conveyed away by his Nurse, in the Night time and carryed to *Argyle*, where she kept him for some years in a Cave for fear of the

the Tyrant, who was at last killed in Battle in *Ireland*, whether he had fled, by *Caldebus* the Captain of the *Brigrands*, the second year of his Reign.

14. *Evenus* the second King *Finnans* Nephew succeeded in the Government, *A. M.* 3894. before Christ 77. years; a good Institutor, he confirmed the Peace with the *Picts*, having married *Gethus* the third King of *Picts* his Daughter, he afterward overcame *Belus* King of *Orkney* in Battle, who finding no way to escape killed himself: He also built *Innerlosher*, and *Innerness*, he dyed in the seventeenth year of his Reign.

15. *Ederus Dnrstius* his Brothers Son succeeded in the Year of the World 3911. before Christ 60. after the Reign 271. *Bredus* of the Isles, Cousin to *Gillus* the Tyrant, brake in upon the Country; the King went presently against him, and overthrew him and his followers, and burnt their Ships; he afterward assisted the *Britons* against *Julius Caesar* in *England*, where by his means a Glorious Victory was obtained, he dyed in Peace the forty eight year of his Reign, and was buried in *Dunstaffage*.

16. To him succeeded *Evenus* the third his Son, *A. M.* 3959. before Christ 12. This man came to such a height of Luxury, that

that not being content, that he took an hundred noble Women to be his Concubines; he made an Act, that every Man should keep as many Wives as he pleased, so that he had an Estate to maintain them, and another, that the King should have the first Nights enjoyment of a Noble mans Lady, allowing the Noble men the same privilege from their Inferiors: He was afterward taken in Battle and imprisoned, where he was killed by a young Child the seventh year of his Reign.

17. *Mettallun's* Nephew to *Ederus* succeeded, *A. M.* 3966. before Christ 4. after the Reign 326. A King universally beloved, because that in his time there was universal Peace abroad, and Tranquility at Home; but yet he could not reduce his Nobles from the Riotous habit, that they acquired in his Predecessors time, he dyed Peaceably the thirty ninth year of his Reign.

18. To him succeeded, *Garratacus* his Sisters Son, *A. M.* 4005. *A. D.* 35. He first composed some Tumults, that were in the Isles upon the late Kings Death, then assisted his Neighbours against the *Romans*. Some report that in his time, *Orkney* was conquered by *Claudius* the Emperor, and the King and Queen of it sent in Triumph to *Rome*. After many bloody Battles fought
with

with the *Romans*, he at last was desired by *Vespasian* to submit to them, and he should be reputed a Friend to the Senate, and enjoy great Honours, to which he answered, that the Kingdom of *Scotland* was as free to him, as the Kingdom of the *Romans* was to *Cesar*, he dyed Peaceably the twentieth year of his Reign.

19. To him succeeded his Brother *Corbred*, *A. M.* 4025. after Christ 55. after the Reign 385. The *Islanders*, who almost in every Interregnum stirred up Sedition, hoping for a Change therein, divers expeditions quite subdued by him: He suppressed Thieves, going frequently from place to place, doing Justice, he dyed in the tenth year of his Reign, and was buried in *Dunstaffage*.

20. *Corbred's* Son being a Child, the Parliament chused *Dardan* Nephew *Metellan*, *A. M.* 4042. after Christ 72. there were great hopes had of him at first, but within three years he degenerated, and became an odious Tyrant, murdering and destroying all the wisest, and best of his Councillors, and to compleat his Villainies, hired a Russian to murder *Corbred's* two Sons, who were in the *Isle* of *Mun*; but the Traitor being taken just ready to perpetrate the Villany, was forced to discover the whole Plot: Whereupon the Nobles Unanimously resolved,

resolved, to revenge the Treason, but the King absconding himself, and his Forces being defeated by the Nobles, was at last taken, and his Head struck off the fourth year of his Reign.

21. *Corbred* the second, Surnamed *Gal-dus* cometh next to the Throne, after Christ 76. A Couragious and warlike Prince, in his days the *Romans* had greatly enlarged their Borders, for having quite routed the *Brittons*, they went as far North, as the River *Tay*, and had probably gone further, had not that Valiant warrior *Agricola* been called home by *Domitian*, who envied his Success, he was no sooner gone, but *Corbred* came with an Army, and made a great slaughter among the *Romans*, pursuing them from one place to another; till at length they were glad to beg their Peace, which was granted upon very Honourable terms. *Corbred* having spent the rest of his days in Peace, dyed the thirty fifth year of his Reign, and was buried in *Dunstaffage*.

22. *Luftacus* succeeded his Father *Corbred*, Anno Dom. 110. A most Flagitious man, given to all kinds of Lewdness and Cruelty; which his Nobles perceiving, at a Convention of the States, began to reprove him for his Wickness and Tyranny: He being intraged at this, commanded some of them to be put to Death; but instead

stead of being obeyed, they fell upon him and his Complices, and killed them the third year of his Reign, he was buried in *Dunstaffage*.

23. To him succeeded *Mogald*, *Corbred* the second Sisters Son, *A. D.* 1113. the beginning of his Reign was fortunate, for he Governed most Prudently and Successfully. He discharged the *Romans* from approaching the Confines of his Kingdom, and defended the *Picts* from them, he defeated *Lucus* with his *Romans* in *Westmorland*, and obtained a great Victory: In his time *Adrian* the Emperor came into *Brittain*, where he built *Adrians Wall*, from the mouth of *Tyne*, to the Flood of *Esk* four-score miles in length, he was killed in the thirty third year of his Reign.

24. *Conar* succeeded his Father *Mogald*, *A. D.* 1149. Who became a cruei Tyrant, and was suspected to have had a hand in Conspiring his Fathers Death, he did greatly dilapidate the Rents of the Crown by his Extravagancies, being forced to call a Parliament; he pressed mightily for Money, alledging that his Revenues was not answerable to his Charges, but his Nobles answered his demands in another manner, then he expected, for they presently degraded and imprisoned him. *Ardagad* Captain of *Argyle* made Governor: He dyed
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in Prison the fourteenth year of his Reign, and was buried in *Dunstaffage*.

25. After, him *Ethod the first* Sisters Son to *Mogad* began to Reign, *A. D. 163*. He highly applauded *Ardgad* his Government, keeping him still in great Trust with himself. He sent him to the *Isles*, to allay some Tumults that were beginning to stir, which he did (as he thought) effectually, but he was not long gone, then they became worse than before; wherefore the King sent him thither again, where he was unfortunately killed, this so enraged the King that he went thither himself in Person, and made them soundly smoke for their Insolency. Having composed his Affairs at home and abroad, he began to give himself to ease, but soon after he was killed in his Chamber by an *Irish* Harper, whom he kept to make Musick to him, the thirty third year of his Reign.

26. *Ethod* having no Sons ripe for the Government, his Brother *Satrael* succeeded him, *A. D. 199*. He was so cruel, that he made it his Work to cut off all the anti-ent Nobility, but was at length stabbed by one of his Courtiers the fourth year of his Reign, and was buried in *Dunstaffage*.

27. His Brother *Donald the first* succeeded him, *A. D. 199*. A Prince famous for Princely Endowments, but especially, in that

that he was the first King, that imbraced Christianity in *Scotland*, and gave it his Royal Sanction, tho' for several years before his time, the Gospel had it's Professors, tho' not publickly owned; he with the Concurrence of his Nobles made what Reformation, he could, yet could he not during his Life, get the People weaned from their old Heathenish Superstitions: In his time *Severus* the Emperor came into *Brittain* with a Prodigious Army, intending no less than to Conquer the whole Island. The *Scots* and *Picts* at his coming, betake them to the Hills, and draws him after them, but his Army suffered grievously, having as one Writes,
 * lost 50000. Men in that ex- * *Dion.*

pedition, at length they came to a Peace with him, after which he built a great Wall, reaching from *Forth* to *Clyde*: Peace being concluded abroad, *Donald* returned home, and passed the rest of his days in Peace, he dyed the eighteenth year of his Reign and was buried in *Dunstaffage*.

28. *Ethodius* the second Son to *Ethodius* the first, succeeded *Donald*, A. D. 216. A man of a foolish and cross Temper, unfit to Govern that fierce People; but his Nobles managed the Government prudently, he at last was killed in a Tumult, made by his Domesticks the sixteenth year of his Reign and was buried in *Dunstaffage*. 29. His

29. His Son *Athircus* is made King, *A. D.* 231. At first he gave great grounds of hope, that he should prove an accomplished Prince, but it proved quite contrary, he turned extreemly profligate, prostituting Noble mens Daughters to his Companions: Upon which account one *Hatholocus* a Noble man conspired against him, which he perceiving, that there was no way to escape, killed himself the twelfth year of his Reign.

30. *Athircus* being Dead, *Hatholocus* procured himself to be chosen King, *A. D.* 242. Acruel and lascivious Tyrant, being acquainted that *Esthircus* his Children were with the *Picts*, he called the chief of the Nobility, whom he knew to have been *Athircus* his Friends, pretending he wanted their Advice, in some matters of State; whent he had got them convened in one place, he caused them to be thrown in Prison, and soon after executed: Whereupon their Friends rebelled, and the King going about to gather an Army to subdue them, was killed by one of his Courtiers the eleventh year of his Reign.

31. *Hatholocus* being thus dead, *Athircus* his children are called home and *Fisdochnus*, the eldest of them set upon the Throne, *A. D.* 253. a wise and valiant Prince; his first Expedition was against
Donald

Donald, of the *Isles* who under pretence of revenging the late Kings death, had raised an Army, him he subdued forcing him to flee to his Ships, where being hotly pursued, he got into a small Boat which being over loaden immediately sunk, and he perished, yet his Son whose name was *Donald*, kept up the quarrel against him. *Hindoch*, went with an Army entering the Islands wasted them so that they were left almost quite desolate. *Donald* finding his weakness betakes him to treacherous courses, and striking in with *Carance* the Kings brother, they instigated two Russians to Murther him, both which were tormented to death. The 11th. year of his Reign he was buried in *Dunstaffage*.

32. To him succeeded his youngest Brother *Donald* the 2d A. D. 264. An excellent Prince, while he was preparing to reveng his Brothers death he heard that *Donald* of the *Isles* had made an inroad upon *Murray*, not in the quality of a Robber, but of a King. Where upon commanding the strength of the Kingdom to follow him, he went against him with those forces he had inreadiness, which *Donald* hearing of, took such tedious marches that he was close upon the Kings Camp before any was a ware, which obliged the King to fight, but the inequality of their number was such,

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that the King was defeated, most of his men killed, himself being wounded, with several of his Nobles were taken. He dyed the third day after, partly of his wounds and partly of Melancholy, the first year of his Reign, he was buried in *Dunstaffage*.

33 *Donald*, Lord of the *Isles* usurped the Crown *A. D.* 265. exercising much cruelty, none dared to oppose him having so many of the Nobility his prisoners whom he threatned upon every provocation to kill. At length *Crathelint* Son to King *Findochus*, who having lurked long with his Nurse, and was believed to be dead, having gathered a few subtil men together went directly to *Donalds* Court, who dissembling both his name and quality became in a short time very intimate with him, but when he found his opportunity he put an end to the Tyrants days, the 12th year of his Reign, conveying himself and his followers away undiscovered. There was all this time a sore Persecution of the Christians, under the Emperor *Decius*.

34. *Crathelint* was set upon his Fathers Throne *A. D.* 277. A Valiant and religious King. He first caused all the late Tyrants Race to be Razed to the foundation for preventing the mischief might follow, he also purged the Land of Superstitions, planting the true Christian Religion.

gion. This King having peace on all sides, he addicted himself much to hunting, one day as he was at his sport, one of the *Picts* stole away a Dog in which he greatly delighted; but the keeper of the Kings dogs being informed where he was kept, went to take him and striving to take him by force was killed in the place, which was the beginning of a sad war, that lasted a long time; but at last by means of one *Carausius* a Roman, (who was afterward King of *Britain*.) they made peace. King *Crathelinth* passed the rest of his days in peace, and dyed the 24 year of his Reign, he was buried in *Dunstaffage*.

35. To him succeeded his Cousin German *Fincormach*, A. D. 301. A Prince both Pious and Valiant, he Joyned with the *Britains* against the *Romans*, and after a most Bloody battel routed them, pursuing them as far as *Torke*. Having procured Peace abroad he wholly applied himself to the utter extirpating of Idolatry. In his days fell out the ninth Persecution under *Aurelius*, and the tenth under *Dioclesian*, which gave occasion to many Christians from divers parts of the Empire, now a second time to flee to *Scotland*, for refuge as they had done once before under *Domitian*. Among those Fugitives who fled thither for shelter, from the gener-

all Massacre were many excellent men in Piety and Learning, whom the King not only did kindly receive but also imployed to assist him and his council in the further settling of Christianity in his Dominion, and in the total Extirpation of *Idolatry* out of it, which was so much the harder work because of the *Druides*, the principal false Prophets and Idolatrous Priests of those days who not only by their subtil Hypocrisy and sence pleasing Divine service but also by a cunning forcast having drawn into their hands the hearing and determining of Civel affairs, had so gained upon the spirits of the Poor and Simple people, that they could not imagine how to be without them and live. The resolute care and labour of this gracious King and his Council, together with the help of these Pious and Learned men, prevailed at last utterly to overthrow, and abolish the Groves with the Alters under the Oaks, and all Idol service; and to Establish the pure worship of God in all places of his Dominions, filling the Rooms of these false Prophets with Godly and Learned teachers among the people, which was done in all places throughout the Kingdom, but especially in the *Islands* which those Pious men took for their particular abode, as being most fit for a retired life and

and namely in the *Isle of Man*, the King caused a Church to be built to the honour of our Saviour, these Holy men were for their labouring so much in Gods worship called *Colidge* or *Culdees*. This good King dyed in peace the 47 year of his Reign and was buried in *Dunstaffage*.

36. *Romach* brothers Son to *Crathelint*, after a hot debate, by the assistance of the *Picts*, possessed himself of the Throne, *A. D.* 348. But proving a cruel Tyrant he was killed by his Nobles the 34 year of his Reign; in his time Christianity began in *Ireland*.

37. *Augustian* Another of *Crathelint*'s Brothers sons succeeded, *A. D.* 351. a Valiant and peaceable King. The late Kings associates, not thinking themselves secured to the *Picts*, whom they instigated to make War upon the *Scots*, in revenge of *Romachs* death: *Augustian* hearing of their purpose sent to *Hertannus* the King of the *Picts*, acquainting him how dangerous, a War betwixt them at that time might prove; The *Romans* and *Britains* being so apt to take advantage of them, when they are low; but all would not do, whereupon he went against them with his Forces and quite Defeated them, killing many of their Nobles. Afterward they renewed their strength, and came to the Wood of *Came-*

Ion where the King of Scots with his Army lay, where they fought a most bloody bat-tel on both sides, both the Kings were killed with many of their Nobles in the third year of his Reign. He was buried in *Dunstaffage* without Succession.

38. *Fethelmack* The youngest of *Crathelinihs* Brothers Sons Succeeded, *A. D.* 354. A Valiant Prince; he scarcely Reigned two years when having raised an Army he went against the *Picts*, and gave them a most fatal overthrow, killing their King in Battel, he was afterward Trayterously murdered in his bed, by two perfidious *Picts*, who insinuated themselves into his favour with the assistance of an Harper, the groans of the dying King being over heard by his Servants, they came rushing into the Room where they took the Villains in the very Act of their cruelty, who were afterward tormented to death. At this time St *Andrews* Church was built by the King of the *Picts*, at the request of St *Rewell*, he dyed the third year of his Reign, and was buried in *Dunstaffage*.

39. To him Succeeded *Ewin* the first Son to *Fincormach*. *A. D.* 357. A Valiant, Just, and good King. In his time the *Romans* resolving to be Masters of the whole Island, and to destroy both Scots and *Picts*, first Communicate to the *Picts*, their

their purpose to *Eradicat* the *Scots*, and that if they would be assistant therein they should enjoy all their Lands, holding it of the *Romans*. They as a base ungratefull people accepted the proffer. So that the *Scots* had now to do with *Romans*, *Britains* and *Picts*. In the first Battel the *Romans* and the others were worsted, but soon after the *Romans* renewing their strength, with all their Adherents *Eugen*, (or *Ewen*) upon the other hand convened all that could bear arms in his Dominions knowing they were to fight for no less then their Country, and Liberty. They engaged at the River *Dun*, the Battel was most bloody, with doubtful success for a while, but at last the *Scots* being over powered with fresh supplies from the *Romans*, were forced to fly, leaving the King and his Brother with fifty thousand of their men dead in the Field. They fled some to the *Isles*, some to *Ireland* and *Scandia*, they attempted several times to recover their Countrey but in Vain, till at length the King of *Picts* dying, the *Roman* Legat charged them that they should choose no other King but live under the *Roman* Government and by *Roman* laws, when they saw this they became somewhat sensible of their folly, and treachery to their best neighbours; resolving at length to call them home and Joyne forces

them, that the one might recover their Country, the other their Liberty.

40. *Echadius* the Kings Brother (upon the late fatal defeat,) finding there was no shelter for him in his Country departed with his Son *Hutha*, and his Grandson *Fergus* to *Scandia*, there they were kindly entertained. In process of time *Echadius* and *Hutha* dying, *Fergus* became a most Valiant man, gained great fame in *France*, and *Pannonia*. To him the *Picts* sent Embassadors inviting him home, promised there assistance toward the recovering of his Country, which he readily accepted of, and having arrived with a few *Danes* and *Goths* in his company (the *Scots*, likewise gathering to him,) he soon regained his Kingdom, being Victorious against the *Romans* in many Battels, at last he was killed in Battel by the *Romans*, the sixteenth year of his Raigne, and was buried in *I-columkill*, which was the burial place for the Kings till King *Malhiscom Kanmors* days; having left the Kingdom almost in as bad case as he found it.

41. To him Succeeded his son *Eugenius* the second, *A. D.* 420. A Valiant and Victorious Prince; he managed the Government by the help of the Valiant *Grame*, (whose father was banished out of Scotland, with *Eshod* Brother to King *Eugenius*

Eugenius the first) who married a Virgin of the Blood Royal of *Denmark*, She brought forth a daughter to him which was married to *Fergus* the second, *Eugenius* his Father. this *Grame* being the Kings Grandfather was mighty helpful to him against the *Romans*: for he pulled down the wall of *Abercorn* built by the *Romans* called afterward *Grames Dick*, as also *Adrians Wall*, over against the *Irish Seas*. By his help the Kings of *Scots* and *Picts* past with Fire and Sword through all the bounds between *Tyne* and *Humber*, here they fought a most bloody Battel in which there were 15000. *Britains* killed, together with most of their Princes and Nobles, but few of the *Scots*: by which means they totally expelled the *Romans* out of *Britain*, and brought the *Britains* under Contribution, reserving also to themselves the whole Land lying between *Tyne* and *Humber*. This Prince dyed the one and thirtyth year of his Reign, having the seventh year delivered his Country from the Romish Yoke, 496 years after that *Julius Caesar* brought them first under Tribute.

42. To him his Brother *Dongard* Succeeded. *A. D.* 451. A Prince fitted both for war and peace, in his time the *Pelagian* Heresie infested the Church, for curing of which *Celestine* Bishop of *Rome* sent one

Paladius into *Scotland*; he is said to have been the first who Instituted Bishops there, for untill that time the Church was governed by *Munks*. this King dyed the fifth year of his Reign.

43. *Constantine* the first Succeeded to *Dongard*. A. D. 457. A man full of bad qualities, cruel to his Subjects, but fearful of his Enemies, given up also to all kind of Lasciviousness: the *Picts* seeing his unworthiness broke with him, his Subjects also were at the very nick of Rebellion. He was slain in the two and twentyth year of his Reign by a Noble man of the *Isles*, whose Daughter he had defloured.

44. To him Succeeded *Congall* the first, A. D. 479. His first work was to reduce his Subjects from the sottish and base customs to which his Father had inured them. The *Britains* seeing him inclin'd to peace, perswaded *Aurelius Ambrosius*, to demand restitution of *Westmorland* from him, which he denying to do, they draw to Arms on both sides, but being better advised, they again agreed that things should stand as *Constantine* left them. During the Reign of *Congall* he had Wars with the *Saxons*, but no great action, In his time lived those two famous Prophets, *Merlin* and *Gildas*. He dyed the two and twentyth year of his Reign.

45. His

45. His Brother *Govan* Succeeded him, *A. D.* 501. who governed the Kingdom with great discretion. In his time arrived in *Britain* *Occa* and *Passentius* the Sons of *Hengist*, with an Army of German Souldiers against whom came King *Ambrose* and fought and routed them, but with small reason to boast of his Victory, for he lost the prime of his Nobility in that ingagement, he thereupon sent for the King of *Scots* and *Picts* to come to his assistance finding himself so much weakened *Occa* being advertised thereof, sent his Brother *Passentius* to *Germany* for assistance, who by contrary winds being driven upon the coast of *Ireland*, gathered a considerable number of Souldiers of fortune and returned home. In the mean time *Ambrosius* was Poysoned by *Occa's* means. to him Succeeded the Valiant King *Arthur*, who by assistance of the *Scots* and *Picts*, obtained several great Victories against the *Saxons*. *Govan* having made peace with all his Neighbours returned home, He dyed the thirty fourth year of his Reign, not without suspicion of Treacherie in which *Donald* Captain of *Athlo* had no small hand.

46. *Eugenius*, (or *Ewen*) the third, *Con-gallus* the firsts Son Succeeded, *A. D.* 535. a wise and prudent Prince, he consulted with some of his Nobles about revenging
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the late Kings death, but found by their Coldness and Unconcernedness in the matter ground of suspicion, that they themselves were not Innocent of it, which made him dread their designs against Himself. Yet he managed the Government so wisely, that he dyed in Peace the twenty third year of his Reign.

47. To him Succeeded *Congal* the second his Brother, *A.D.* 558. A Prince of a very strict Life, contending even with the Monks themselves for Piety, he made many excellent Laws relating to Churches, and Churchmen. In his time lived these two Famous Men *S. Colm* and *S. Mungo*. He dyed in peace the eleventh year of his Reign.

48. *Kinnatill* Succeeded his Brother *Congall*, *A. D.* 569. At which time *Aidan Govans* Son come to *Scotland*, who being ntroduced to the King by *S. Colm*, was Graciously received with assurance that he should be the man who should Succeed to the Crown. He dyed in peace the first year of his Reign.

49. *Aidan* Accordingly Succeeds, *A. D.* 570. Soon after a Conspiracy being discovered, which some of his servants intended against his Person, the Conspirators fled to the *Picts*, who refusing to deliver them up to Justice when demanded, he

he quite broke with them, and Confederated with the *Britains* against them, and the *Saxons*, routing them in several Battels. about this time his good Friend *S. Colm* dyed to his great grief. Soon after *Augustine* the Monk came into *Britain*, being sent by Pope *Gregory*, who created much trouble by his innovations, in matters of Religion. This Prince dyed in peace the thirty fifth year of his Reign.

50. *Kenneth* the first, *Congalls* second Son Succeeded, *A. D.* 605. We have nothing Recorded of him worth noting, He dyed in peace the first year of his Reign.

51. *Ewen* The fourth, *Aidans* second Son Succeeded, *A. D.* 606. He was Educated by *S. Colm*, but slighted his Injunctions in one thing, for that he preferred War to peace, his hand was heavy upon the Rebellious and Stubborn, but yet a modest Conqueror, he dyed in peace the fifteenth year of his Reign.

52. To him Succeeded his Son *Ferchard* the first, *A. D.* 621. A Vicious Tyrant, which his Nobility not being able to endure, called him to an account, but he refusing to submit was compelled; having laid before him how injurious he had been to his Country, and what an Enemy to Religion, abetting the *Pelagian* Heresie, with

with many such things, they degraded him, and put him in Prison, where soon after he killed himself.

53. To him Succeeded his Son *Donald* the fourth, *A. D.* 632. He studied nothing more then to preserve and advance the Christian Faith, at home, and among his Neighbours, he sent some Learned Divines to *Northumberland*, to restore the Christian Faith, which was much decayed. He perished (as some write) in *Lochtay*, being there at fishing the fourteenth year of his Reign, but others affirm he dyed in his Bed.

54. His Brother *Ferchard* the second Succeeded, *A. D.* 646. A wicked Tyrant Impious toward God, and cruel towards Man, having strangled his Wife, and Deflowered his Daughters, his Nobles resolved to call him to account, but were dissuaded by one *Colmar* a Religious Monk who told them that Gods hand would soon be upon him which accordingly fell out, For being at Hunting he was Bitten by a Wolfe, which caused a dangerous Favour of which he dyed, declaring his sorrow for his former Life, the eighteenth year of his Reign.

55. To him Succeeded *Malduin*. *Donald* the fourths Son, *A. D.* 664. A wise and Religious Prince. the *Argyle* and *Lenax*
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men much infested the Country by their Animosities between themselves; the Leaders of the Sedition he put to death; at this time the Plague had over spread all Europe, whereof infinite multitudes dyed every where, but the *Scots* and *Picts* were preserved from it. This good King was strangled by his Queen, upon suspicion of Adultery the twentieth year of his Reign. She and her Servants were the next day burnt alive.

56. *Ewin* The first *Malduins* Brothers Son Succeeded, *A.D.* 684. *Edfried*, King of *Northumberland* Invaded *Scotland*, having the assistance of the *Picts*, but they deserting him he was routed and ten Thousand of his men killed. The next year *Edfried* Invaded the *Picts*, they pretending to fly drew him upon an Ambush where he and all his Army were cut off. The *Scots* and *Britains* also entering *Northumberland*, so afflicted that King that he was never able to recover his losses. *Ewin* dyed the fourth year of his Reign.

57. *Ewin* the sixth, *Ferchard* the seconds Son Succeeded, *A.D.* 688. A Religious and Learned King, he had neither certain Peace nor certain War with his Neighbours. He dyed the ninth year of his Reign, It is said that in his time it rained Blood for seven days over all *Britain*,

tan, that also the Milk Butter, and Cheese was turned into Blood.

58. *Amberkelleth* Succeeded, *A. D.* 697. At first he appeared a Sober Prince, but he soon put off the Mask, turning to all kinds of wickedness, he was killed by the Shot of an Arrow in the night time, the second year of his Reign.

59 To him Succeeded *Ewin* the seventh, his Brother, *A. D.* 699. He made peace with the King of *Picts*, and Married his Daughter, who within a year after (being with Child) was Murthered in her Bed instead of the King, by two Brothers of *Athols*, who had Conspired the Kings death. He was a good and Religious King, he dyed the sixteenth year of his Reign.

60. *Ewin* A little before his death recommended to the Nobles, *Mordach Amberkeleth*s Son, who was chosen *A. D.* 715. An Excellent Prince, he procured Peace over all *Britain*, he repaired many decayed Churches, and built the Monastery of *Whitehorne*. He dyed the sixteenth year of his Reign.

61. To him Succeeded *Esfn*, *Ewin* the seventh's Son, *A. D.* 730. A Religious King and severe Justitiar, being aged, after that he had Reigned 30 years, he elected four Regents, viz. the *Thanes* of *Argyle Athole Gallaway* and *Murray* to govern

vern his Subjects, but their Government was greivous. He dyed the thirty first year of his Reign.

62. *Ewin* the Eighth *Mordachs* Son Succeeded *A. D.* 761. His first work was to put to death *Donald*, Lord of the *Isles*, and the Earle of *Galloway*, for their cruelty in the Late Kings latter days. But he himself afterward degenerating into all Vices, was killed by his Nobles the third year of his Reign.

63. *Fergus* the third *Esfins* Son Succeeded, *A. D.* 764. He Married *Ethiolia*, Daughter to the King of *Picts*, who having several times admonished him of his adulteries at last with the help of some of his familiar Servants strangled him, and being accused thereupon confessed the fact, and presently stabbed her self to the Heart with a Dagger. The King was buried in *Icolmkill* the third year of his Reign.

64. *Solwath Ewin*, the Eighths Son Succeeded *A. D.* 767, A Valiant Prince, He was much troubled with the Gout, of which *Donald a Bane*, Captain of the *Isles*. taking advantage proclaimed himself King of the *Isles*, breaking also in upon the Continent made great Havock, but at length was by *Duchal* Captain of *Argyle* and *Duchal* Captain of *Ashol* beset in a Wood, where

where there was no way to Escape, their he and all his followers were cut to pieces. This good King dyed of the Gout, the twentieth year of his Reign.

65. *Acarius Et fins* Son Succeeded A.D. 787. He made a new peace with the *English* and *Picts*, finding that the *Irish* intended to make war against him, because of a slaughter that was committed in *Kintire*, upon some *Irish* Robbers, yet he sent Ambassadors to *Ireland*, shewing how little ground they had to denounce war, and how little it would tend to their Honour to revenge the quarrel of a pack of Thieves, but they not giving ear to his peaceable message, presently Rigged out a Fleet, which was not two Nights at Sea, when it was utterly ruined by a storme, which made the *Irish* now supplicate for a peace upon any terms, which the King readily granted. He soon after made a League with *Charles* the great King of *France*, and Emperor of *Germany*, which continues inviolated to this day. For the corroboration of which, *Acharius* sent his Brother *William* with Forty thousand Valiant warriours to assist the aforesaid *Charles* in his Wars, against the Infidels where he purchased great Fame, being commonly called by the Princes of *France*: *The Knight without Reproach*. Before

fore this time also some Learned Men, passed from *Scotland* unto *France*, among which *Johannes Scotus* who was *Charles's* Tutor was singular for his Learning who together with *Clemens* another of his Country men, Founded the University of *Paris*. *Achaius* Married *Fergusian* Sister to *Hungus*, King of the *Picts*, who bore to him one Son called *Alpine* who afterward Succeeded; to be King of *Scotland*, and Heir to the King of *Picts*; King *Achaius* dyed the thirty second year of his Reign.

66. To him Succeeded *Congal*, his Cousin German, *A. D.* 819. He Governed peaceably for five years.

67. *Dongal Salvatius's* Son Succeeded, *A. D.* 824. who having settled the peace at home, sent his Embassadors to the *Picts*, demanding the right of Succession in the name of *Alpin*, Son to King *Achaius*, being there own King dyed without Succession, which they refusing to do; *Dongal* denounced war against them but he Unfortunatly Perished in a Boat as he was passing over the river of *Spey*, in the seventh year of his Reign.

68. *Alpin Acainus's* Son succeeded, *A. D.* 831. A Valiant Prince, he led the Army, which was raised by *Dongall*, against the *Picts*, to assert his Title to their

their Crown, wherein a most bloody Battel, he with his own hand slew *Feredech* their King; then they Elected *Brudus* his Son, who was killed the first year of his Reign, in a Tumult raised by his Subjects: His Brother *Kenneth* succeeded to him, who coming with an Army against the *Scots*, rent off his Coat of Armour and fled to the Mountains, where he was shamefully killed by a Country man (not knowing who he was) whereupon the *Picts* Elected *Brudus*, a fierce and valiant Prince to be their King, who sent his Ambassadors to *Alpine* desiring Peace; *Alpine* answered that he would make no Peace, untill the Crown of the *Picts* were set upon his Head, as the Right inheritour of it. *Brudus* upon this raised a great Army, and came over the Bridge of *Dunkell*, marching to *Angus*, where *Alpin* with his Army did lye. The night before the Battel, he devised a cunning Stratagem; for having a great many Women in his Army, he caused them to stand in Battel Array, with linnen Shirts above their cloaths, ordaining some Horse-men to Command them; he drew them into a Wood, Commanding none of them to appear, till the Armies had joyned Battel. King *Alpin* upon the *Picts* approach, presently led out his Men, and joyned Battel with them, then the aforesaid reserve began to move from their Ambush:

Ambush : The *Scots* seeing them, apprehended them to be a fresh Army of *Picts*, whereupon they immediately fled. In this Battel King *Alpine* himself was taken, and beheaded the third year of his Reign.

69. To him his Son *Keneth* the second succeeded, *A. D.* 834. Now the *Picts* fully resolve, to banish the *Scots* quite out of their Country, for which purpose they procure help from *England*. But when they were at their full strength, they divided amongst themselves to such a height, that *Brudus* was forced to disband his Army ; he soon after dyed for Grief, *Donsken* his Brother succeeded, who made it his work to keep Peace on all hands. But *Keneth* after three years uncertain Peace, being desirous at any rate to revenge his Fathers Death, and to recover the Crown, which by right did belong to him ; Convened his Nobles, and consulted with them concerning the matter, but finding them not inclined to it, he invites them all to a great Feast, which he had prepared of purpose, where they were Royally entertained within his Pallace untill dark Night ; after they had Liberally feasted, they were conveyed to several apartments within the Palace, and when deep sleep had seized upon them ; the King caused some Men that he had ready for that end, to pass
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to their several Beds clad with Fish-skins, which did cast a dazling light in the dark; each man having a Hunting Horn in his hand, through which he spake. The Nobles being amazed at this sight, were desired by them, not to be terrified for that they were Angels sent from God, to the Princes and Nobles of *Scotland*, to cause them to obey the Kings Order; it being very Just and Right, and that they needed not to fear the Success, for they should be Victorious. Their Speeches being ended, they in an instant vanished: This mightily astonished the Nobles, not knowing what to make on't. It was no sooner Day-light, than they got up and enquired one for another; and having convened all together, every Man began to declare what appeared to him, which made them all presently conclude, that it was no Fancy, but a real Vision: The King also assured them, that the same Vision appeared to him at the same hour. Here-upon they Unanimously consented, that all who were able for Fighting, should meet the King upon a day appointed, which they did as the *Picts* did also upon the other hand; they fought most Valiantly on both sides, but the *Picts* were routed in one, and quite ruined in another Battel; their King and all his Nobles being killed.

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And their City *Camelon* after a long siege utterly destroyed, and razed; and the *Picts* Men, Women, and Children put to the Sword; after they had Reigned in *Albion* 1181 years. King *Keneth* brought the fatal Chair from *Argyle* to *Scone*, adding the *Picts* Dominions to his own, he dyed the twentieth year of his Reign.

70. *Donald* the fifth, *Keneth* the seconds Brother succeeded, having his Territories enlarged from the *Orcades* to *Adrians Wall*: He was a vicious and luxurious Prince, which gave the Fugitive *Picts* some ground to Hope, that they might recover their Lands, whereupon they requested *Osbred* and *Ella* two great Princes in *England*, to restore them, promising to pay Homage to them, they accepted the offer invading *Scotland*, with great Forces where they were miserably routed in a pitch'd Battle. King *Donald* proud of this Victory, pursued them to the *Water* of *Tweed* with his Army; there he found two Ships laden with Wine, which he parted among his Souldiers, they not being much used to such Liquor drank of it, till they were not able to stir: Of which, when King *Osbred* was advertised, he came suddenly upon them, and killed 2000 of them, took the King himself, and carried him about in Derision. *Osbred* pursuing this Victo-

ry conquered great Lands in *Scotland*: So that *Sterling-bridge* was made the march between the *Scots* and the *English*. This *Osbred* Coyned money in *Sterling* Castle, which was (as some think) the first beginning of *Sterling* money. King *Donald* being ransomed, was soon after taken by his Nobles, and put in Prison, where he desperately killed himself, the fifth year of his Reign.

71. To him succeeded *Constantine* the second, who was Crowned in [*Scotl.* *A. D.* 859. Soon after *Hunger* and *Hubba* with a great Fleet of *Danes* Landed in *Fife*, to shun whose Cruelty, many religious Persons, with *Adrian* their Bishop fled into the Isle of *May*, where they were all Cruelly put to Death by the unmerciful *Danes*. *Constantine* with his Army met them at the River of *Levin*, where he overthrew them, pursuing them toward *Caryl*, where their Ships lay; but the *Scots* being proud of this Victory, became too secure: Whereupon the *Danes* rallied upon them, where followed a terrible Battel, at last the *Scots* were defeated; the King being taken, and dragged to a Cave was basely murdered, the fifteenth year of his Reign.

72. To him succeeded *Ethus* his Son, Surnamed the *Swift*, *A. D.* 874. His wickedness and Cruelty, came to so great a heighth

height, that his Nobles were forced to imprison him, where within three days he dyed of Melancholly, the second year of his Reign.

73. Gregory the Great *Dungalls* Son succeeded, A. D. 876. A Prince of a Kingly Spirit; he made a Law, that all Kings hereafter, should at their Coronation, swear to defend the Christian Faith. His first expedition was into *Fife*, against the *Picts* and *Danes* which were left there, when *Hungar* went into *England*; then he expelled, not only out of *Fife*, but also out of *Lothian*, and the *Mers*. Coming to *Berwick*; the *Danes* durst not venture to Fight him; but leaving a Garrison in the Town, retired to *Northumberland*, to gather more Forces. But Gregory in the Night time, being Guided by some English-men entred the City, and put all the *Danes* to the Sword; thence he went to *Northumberland*; there he utterly routed the rest of them, which gave him occasion to enlarge his Dominions with *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmorland*; after which he entered in a League with the King of *England*, wherein his right to the foresaid Lands was ratified. His next expedition was against the *Irish*, who had Landed in *Galloway*, and committed great Insolencies, but at his coming they retired back

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to their own Country. He with a great Army followed them, where at his Landing, he overthrew *Brennius* and *Cornellius*, who were Guardians to the young King of *Ireland*, with their Nobles taking several Forts and Castles, at last he laid Siege to *Dublin*, where their young King was; which after some resistance yeilded. The King returning Conqueror from *Ireland*, dyed the eighteenth year of his Reign; by him the City of *Aberdeen* was built.

74. *Donald* the sixth, *Constantine* the seconds Son succeeded, *A. D.* 894. He was a Religious and good King, fit for either War or Peace; he had some Ingagements with the *Danes*, and sent Assistance to the King of *England* against them, toward the latter part of his days, he was troubled with Intestine broils, for the *Murrays*, and *Rosses* invading one another, committed great Insolencies; to quench this Fire the King came upon them with a great Army, and taking the Leaders of the Faction, put them to Death for an Example to others. He dyed the eleventh year of his Reign.

75. To him succeeded *Constantine* the third, *Ethus's* Son, *A. D.* 905. A Valiant, but unfortunate Prince; the perfidious *Danes*, having broken their League with him joyned with the *English*, but within
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four years they met with such measures, as made them glad to return to the *Scots*: Whereupon followed a hot and cruel War, wherein *Constantine* found himself so unsuccessful, that he resigned his Crown, and betook himself to a Monastery, where he dyed the fortieth year of his Reign.

76. *Malcolm* the first, *Donald* the sixths Son succeeded, *A. D.* 943. A valiant Prince, and severe Justitiar. A Peace being made with *England*, wherein *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* were annexed to the Crown of *Scotland*, to be holden in Fee of the Kings of *England*; this Prince passed the rest of his days, in executing of Justice, which he did with such strictness, that some Villains in *Murray-Land* conspired against him, where he was Traiterously killed, the ninth year of his Reign.

77. *Indulf Constantine* the thirds Son succeeded, *A. D.* 952. A brave Warrior, the *Danes* Landing in the North with a huge Army, he went against them, there in a pitch'd Battel, he routed them, but dyed himself in the Battel, the ninth year of his Reign.

78. To him succeeded *Duff. Malcolm* the first's Son, *A. D.* 961. A Prince who much studied the Peace of his Country; he went about his Northern Circuits, where he kept his Courts, severely punishing Malefactors; coming at last to the Castle of

Forress, suspecting no harm was Traite-
rously murdered by the Captain, and his
Wife, who were afterwards apprehended
and put to a cruel Death.

79. To him succeeded *Culen*, *Indulfs*
Son, *A. D.* 966. Who having revenged
the late Kings Death, soon after became
a most Flagitious and wicked Prince, de-
flowring his own Daughters and Sisters:
He was killed by *Rodard* a Noble man at
Messen, this Daughter he had deflowred
the fourth year of his Reign.

80. *Keneth* the third, *Duffs* Brother suc-
ceeded, *A. D.* 970. The beginning of his
Reign, was good, executing of Justice se-
verely, finding his Nobles averse, to de-
liver up ther Friends and Vassals, who trou-
bled the Peace, to Justice; he called a Con-
vention of the States at *Scone*, where hav-
ing Clandestinely conveyed, some Men
in Arms, where the Nobles were convened,
made them all Prisoners, telling them, that
so it would be untill they did give up
those Rebels to Justice; they finding them-
selves thus hooked, sent to their Friends,
to perform the Terms of their Liberation;
thus in a short time he had five hundred
notable Thieves, delivered up, them he
caused to be every one hanged upon Gib-
bets, close by the Castle of *Berth*. The
Danes with a great Fleet of Ships Land-
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ing in *Angus*, destroyed all before them; till they came to *Berth*, where the King and his Army ran-counter with them; there followed a most bloody Battel, the *Scots* beginning to give Ground, were made to Rally by the means of one *Hay* and his two Sons, who hearing as they were at Plowing, not far from the Field, that the *Scots* fled, came each of them with a Club in his hand, and renewed the Battel, putting the *Danes* to flight, there they were all cut off, the King amply rewarded him, giving him so much of the best Land in *Scotland* as a Faulcon off a Mans hand, flew over, which was six miles in length, and four in breadth, this was the Original of the Noble and Ancient Surname of *Hay*. But that which darkned all this Noble Kings Acts, was his causing *Malcolm* Prince of *Scotland* to be Pöisoned; making a Law, that the Eldest Son, or Nephew of the deceased Prince of what age soever he be, shall succeed to the Crown, with divers others Laws of the like Nature: At last coming to the Castle of *Felercarne*, the Lady *Gros* had the Kings Image in Brass, in the midst of the House with a Golden Apple in his hand; the King upon the Ladies desire, pulling the Apple out of the Images hand, was shot through the Body with an Engine, that was made in

it for the purpose : He dyed the twenty fourth year of his Reign.

81. To him succeeded *Constantine* the fourth, Surnamed *the Balde*, *A. D.* 994. He came to the Crown by Usurpation, he was killed in Battel at *Cramond* in *Lothian*, the second year of his Reign.

82. *Grimus*, *Duff's* Son Usurped the Crown, *A. D.* 996. *Malcolm* whose Right it was, sent to the Nobles, acquainting them how far he was wronged ; which *Grimus* hearing of, caused the Messengers to be cast into Prison, which was like to have been, the beginning of a War ; yet they were seemingly agreed for that time by one *Horthadus* a Bishop, but not long after his Vices being intolerable, *Malcolm* was brought home from *England*, who killed him in Battel, the eighteenth year of his Reign.

83. *Malcolm* succeeded to the Crown, *A. D.* 1004. A Noble and Valiant Prince, in his time *Sveno* King of the *Danes* being banished his Country, and coming to *Scotland*, was converted to Christianity, and supplied with Men for reducing his Kingdom ; yet to his great loss he soon after made War against *Malcolm*, who utterly routed his Army several times : This Prince was killed by a Conspiracy, of some of his Nobles in the Castle of *Glames*, the thirtieth year of his Reign, the Conspirators

spirators flying in the Night, chanced to pass over the Pool of *Forfar* upon the Ice, where the Ice breaking, they all miserably perished.

84. *Duncan* the first, *Malcolm* the seconds Grand-son, by his Daughter *Beatrice* succeeded, *A. D.* 1034. He was thought to be of too indulgent a Spirit, for Governing that fierce and untractable People: *Bancho* of whom are descended the Ancient and Royal name of *Stewarts*, was in his time *Thane*, or Earl of *Lochaber*: He was Traiterously murdered by his Cousin *Macbeth*, the sixth year of his Reign.

85. To him succeeded *Macbeth*, *Malcolm* the seconds Daughters Son, *A. D.* 1040. Altho' he came to the Crown by Treachery and Blood-shed, yet he Governed for a time pretty moderately, but at last brake out into all kind of Tyranny, and Cruelty, forcing his Nobles to the servilest of his Work; which they being not able to endure, *Macduff* Earl of *Fife*, Posts to *England*, where he found *Malcolm* the late Kings Son, at King *Edwards* Court, whom he invited home to revenge his Fathers Death, and possess the Crown which was his own by right: *Malcolm* suspecting Treachery, pretended several excuses to try *Macduff's* sincerity, but when he found him Cordial, he declared his Willingness:

Whereupon getting assistance of Men from King *Edward*, he entred *Scotland*; *Macbeth* hearing of his arrival, went about to oppose him, but *Macduff* surprizing him in his Castle of *Dunsinnan*, killed him with his own hand, the seventeenth year of his Reign.

86. *Malcolm* Surnamed *Kanmor*, Son to *Duncan* the first succeeded, *A.D.* 1057. He was a worthy Prince, and in Compensation of their Service and Loyalty, in his Restauration created many Earls, Lords, Barons and Baronets, commanding that their Lands should be called after their Names: He made also his *Thanes* Earls; many new Surnames began at this time, as *Calder Lochbart*, *Gordoun*, *Seytown*, *Lander*, *Kenneth*, *Meldrome*, *Schau*, *Liberton*, *Livermond*, *Cargill*, *Strachan*, *Ratray*, *Dundass*, *Meazeis*, *Mertine*, *Cockbourn*, *Lesly*, *Abercromby*: At this time also *William* Duke of *Normandy* conquered *England*, which was the occasion that these Surnames (being expelled their Country) came to *Scotland*. viz. *Ramsay*, *Vans*, *Lindsay*, *Lownal*, *Towres*, *Preston*, *Bissat*, *Foules*, *Wandlaw*, *Maxwell*, from *France* came the Names of *Frazer*, *Sintcare*, *Boswel*, *Montray*, *Montgomery*, *Boyes*, *Campbel*, *Beaton*. At this time *Walter* Son to *Fleance* came to *Scotland*, who shortly after was created high Steward of

of the Kingdom. King *Malcolm* was killed at the siege of *Anwick*, by one *Robert Moubrey*, who came from the Castle upon a light horse holding in his hand a Lance, with the Keys of the Castle upon the point of it. King *Malcolm* looking stedfastly to the Lance, the other run him through the Eye with it, escaping to the next Wood: Whereupon King *William* changed this *Moubrey's* Name to *Percy*: King *Malcolm* dyed the thirty sixth year of his Reign, and was buried in *Dunfermling*.

87. *Donald* the seventh, Sirnamed *Bane*, being *Malcolm Kanmores* Brother usurped the Crown, *A. D.* 1093. But within a year he was expelled by *Duncan*, base Son to the foresaid *Malcolm*.

88. *Duncan* the second usurped the Crown, but did not enjoy it long, being killed by *Macpendar* Earl of *Mearnes* at *Taich*, by procurement of *Donald* the seventh, who after was Crowned King. He gave the North and West Isles, to the King of *Norway* for his assistance, to recover the Crown. He was taken Captive by *Edgar* his Successor, and put in Prison, where after some years he dyed miserably.

89. *Edgar*, *Malcolm*, *Kanmores* Son succeeded, *A. D.* 1098. He was the first anointed King, Governing with great Wisdom

and Sobriety : He dyed the nineteenth year of his Reign, and was buried in *Dumfermling*.

90. To him succeeded *Alexander* the first, Sirnamed *Fierce*, *A. D.* 1107. Soon after his coming to the Throne, certain Traitors were by his Chamberlains means let in to his Chamber, intending to have killed him in Bed, but he being surpris'd at their noise, got out of Bed and caught a Sword in his hand, wherewith he killed the Chamberlain, and six of the other Traitors; the rest halted away, but being pursued, and some of them overtaken Confessed, that divers of the Nobles were in the Conspiracy, them the King pursued, killing some and taking others : He dyed in Peace the seventeenth year of his Reign, and was buried in *Dumfermling*.

91. To him succeeded his Brother *David* the first, *A. D.* 1124. He possessed *Northumberland*, and *Cumberland*, *Huntington*, and *Westmorland*. He married *Maud* Daughter to the Earl of *Northumberland*, who dyed in the flower of her Age, for which the King took such Grief, that he resolved never to Marry again; but gave himself wholly to works of Charity. He purged his Court from all Vices, so that his whole Family were given to Vertuous Exercises, no Rioting nor Drunkeness,
nor

nor Lascivious, or wanton Songs were suffered : This Victorious and Religious King dyed in *Carlyle*, the twenty ninth year of his Reign, and was buried at *Dumfermling* ; where King *James* the first visiting his Tomb, called him, a *Sore Saint to the Crown*.

92. *Malcolm* the fourth (Sirnamed the *Maiden*) next Heir after King *David* began his Reign, *A. D.* 1153. A just and mild Prince ; in the beginning of his Reign, there was a great Famine in *Scotland*, whereof many dyed. *Sumerled*, Thane of *Argyle*, taking advantage of the present Calamity raised a Rebellion, purposing to make himself King ; but he was soon crush't, his Friends killed, and himself forced to fly to *Ireland* ; soon after, being invited to *London*, by King *Henry* of *England*, under pretence of confirming him in his Title, to *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmorland* ; he carried him with him into *France*, where he had Wars for that time ; he no sooner was returned home, then he made War with *England*, to the great loss of both Kingdoms : He dyed at *Jedburgh*, the twelfth year of his Reign.

93. To him succeeded *William* his Brother, Sirnamed the *Lyon*, *A. D.* 1165. He demanded *Northumberland*, which by
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Right belonged to his Crown, to be re-delivered to him, which the King of *England* (being taken up with Wars in *France*) durst not altogether refuse; but condescended to let him have such parts of it, as his Grand-father posselt; but soon after he was by a Stratagem taken Prisoner at *Alunick*, and sent to *France* where the King of *England* was, whence not long after he was Ransomed with a sum of Money; being returned home, he expelled all the *Murrays* out of *Murray-Land*, for that they were Seditious and Tumultuous in his absence: About this time the Pope sent to King *William* a Sword, with the Sheath and Hilt all of Gold, set about with precious Stones with a Hat, or Diadem, giving him the Title of the *Defender of the Church*. After this, he retired to *Bertba*, where he stayed not long, when by a sudden Inundation of two Rivers, *Tay* and *Almond*; the Towns Walls were beat down, the Castle demolished, the young Prince and his Nurse with several others drowned (the King himself narrowly escaping: He founded and built the City of *Perth*, granting to it several great and ample Priviledges. He dyed the forty ninth year of his Reign, and was buried in *Aberbrothick*.

94. His Son *Alexander* the second succeeded

ceeded to him, *A. D.* 1214. Having pacified all Rebellions at home, he led his Army into *England*, where having made Peace with King *John*, he married his Sister: Afterward he went into *France* and renewed the old League with this Addition, that neither of them should receive, or protect the Enemies of the others Kingdom, nor Marry with any Stranger, without making one another privy thereto. In the mean time his Queen dyed without any Succession; within a year after he married *Mary* Daughter to *Ingelram* Earl of *Coucy* in *France*, who bare to him *Alexander* the third; in his time came Cardinal *Egadius* into *Britain*, to beg Money for the Holy War, of which he got a great deal, but going through *France* he spent it all, and told his Holiness, when he came to *Rome*, that he had been robb'd by the way: Whereupon presently another Legat was sent to *Britain*. But the People hearing, how they were cheated of their Money by the last procured an Order, discharging this not to enter the Kingdom. King *Alexander* dyed in Peace, the thirty fifth year of his Reign, and was buried at *Metrofs*.

95. *Alexander* the third succeeded his Father, *A. D.* 249. Being nine years of Age at his Coronation. Ambassadors were sent

sent to *England*, demanding *Margaret* King *Henry* the third's Daughter in Marriage for King *Alexander*, which was granted; the next year, the two Kings had a meeting at *Tork*, where the Marriage was Solemnized. During his Minority the Realm was well Governed by his Nobles; taking the Government upon himself, his first work was to summon the Earls of *Monterth*, *Athole* and *Buchan*, and the Lord *Strabogy*, who were all of the Name of *Cumings*; they not daring to appear, were denounced Rebels: They being now afraid, thought nothing so much for their safety, as the having the King in their Power, which they got, and confined him in the Castle of *Sterling*; but the Earl of *Athel*, who was the head of the Party, dying, their Hearts failed them, and (every one of them getting his Remission) they set the King at Liberty; soon after the *Danes* with a great Army invaded the Country, the King with his Forces went against them, and routed them, killing twenty four Thousand of them; the King returned to *Normay* with only four Ships, which was all that was left of his whole Fleet. At this time *Alexander* Earl of *Carrick*, passed to the Holy-Land, having a Daughter who succeeded to his Estate; she Married *Robert Rance*, Lord of *Annaudale*,

Annaudale, and bare to him, that noble and invincible Champion *Robert Bruce* King of Scotland; King *Alexander* had two Sons by his Queen, viz. Prince *Alexander* and *David*, and one Daughter *Margaret*, who was married to the King of *Norway*; she bare to him *Margaret* called the *Maiden* of *Norway*. The King and Queen going to *London*, to the Coronation of King *Edward* the first : *David* the second Son dyed in their absence; within a few years after the Prince dyed at *Lundores*, to the great Grief of the Nation, and not long after the King dyed by a fall from over a Rock at *Kinghorn*, the thirty seventh year of his Reign: Leaving none of his own direct Line to succeed him.

The Nobility having met upon this so important occasion, they put the Kingdom into the hands of six Regents; for the South side *Robert* Arch-Bishop of *Glasgow*; *John Cumine*, and *John* the great *Steward* of Scotland. For the North, the Arch-Bishop of *S. Andrews*, *Macdoff* Earl of *Fife*, and *Cumine* Earl of *Buchan*. *Edward* of *England*, sends to demand the Daughter Grand-Child in marriage, as next Heir to the Crown, which was agreed too, but the Death of the Lady frustrated all that Negotiation, by which means great contention arose between *Bourn*, and *John Balliol*

Baliol. *Baliol* managing the *English*, and *Bruce* the *French* interest, *Baliol* being in the second degree of relation and *Bruce* in the third; the one being *David Earle of Huntingrons* Grand Child, the other his great Grand Child: matters standing thus, the whole was referred to King *Edward*, who coming to *Berwick* and calling Lawyers to his assistance, pretends all equity, but raised up eight other Competitors, the better to weaken the claim of the other two, and so handled the business that (*Bruce* having refused the Crown in Homage to *England*,) upon his acceptance of these conditions.

96. *John Balliol* was declared King, *A. D.* 1293. In the fourth year of his Reign, an Appeal being made against him to King *Edward*, by *Mac-Duff* and he refusing to rise from his Seat to answer it. King *Edward* enters *Scotland* masters the Country, takes *Baliol* and sends him Prisoner to *London*, and afterward to *France*, where he dyed long after in Exile. About this time Sir *William Wallace* arose, who to his Honour did so Heroically defend his Country, in its low condition, as made it easily appear that if he had had as happy a fortune to advance, as he had to relieve, he might

might have been Commemorated for as great a man as ever was in any age; for having upon a quarrel Slain a Young *English* Gentleman, and enforced to lurk in the Hills for safety of his life, he became inured to such hardness, that awaking his natural Courage, he became the Head of all the Malecontents, and filled both the Kingdomes with his terror so that having gleaned up to a tumultuary Army, he became *Baliols* Viceroy; thus after some little skirmishes he reduced all beyond the Forts: after which he went to *England*, and Ranged up and down for some time, and returned without opposition; after which the *English* enters *Scotland* with a great Army, and finding the *Scots* disposed under three Leaders, (who disputed among themselves for Priority) quite routed them, but soon after they made a general insurrection, to oppose which, King *Edward* sent *Ralph Conniers* with a great army, who a by tripple Victory were defeated at *Kolkin*.

All this while *Robert Bruce* continued with King *Edward*, who weary of the Kings delays and offputs, at last strikes in with *John Cumin*, *Baliols* Cousin german, they agreed that *Bruce* should have the Kingdom, and *Cumine* all *Bruces* Lands. *Cumine* notwithstanding communicates this agree-

agreement to King *Edward*, *Bruce* hath notice, and by shooing his Horse backward escapes to *Lockamban*, there he finds *Cumines* Letters advising to cut him off, upon which he hastens to *Dumfress*, where he heard that *Cumain* was, and after his exprobrating his infidelity, Stabs him dead in the Franciscan Monastery. About the same time *Walace* was traiterously Betrayed by Sir *John Monteits* at *Glasgow*, and delivered to the *English*: and being brought to London was Cruelly executed in *Smithfield*, and his Limbs hung up in the most Eminent places.

97. *Robert Bruce* was (after he had stayed for the Popes absolution for defiling the Monastery, with the murder of *Cumine*) Crowned at *Score* 1306. a Valiant and Heroick Prince, he had many Enemies both at home and abroad, which *Edward* taking advantage off, with the assistance of the *Cumines*, quite Routed him, forcing him to the Hills where he endured great Misery, to the great ruine and Slaughter both of his Family and Friends, but making to gether some little force, he took *Carrick* and *Innerness*, by surprisal, and by this means augmented his Train, so that he was in case to withstand *Edward*, having obtained a considerable Victory (though sick and forced to be

be held on horse back) this gave him time to take in the remaining strength, but they were within a year retaken from him, which encouraged *Edward* the second to enter with a great Army to *Scotland*, but had a great defeat at *Bannokburn*, which occasioned the loss of *Berwick*, and *Bruces* confirmation in Parliament; some few years after were spent in light Skirmishes, and Incursions. *Robert* having some rest convened his Nobles intending to determine the right of Inheritances, which some had unlawfully kept in these unsettled times; this begat a Conspiracy, which being detected, a meeting was held at *Perth*, there by their own Papers many were Convicted, and Executed but some Pardoned.

In the mean time a Legat came from *Rome*, armed with all the Thunderbolts of that See, to threaten the *Scots* into a Peace with *England*; but missing of his Errand, the *Scots* followed him with an Army, and marched as far as *Stainmore*; *Edward* in revenge raiseth a most powerful Army, *Robert* therefore considering that his force would not be in case to resist so great a Power, caused all the cat-tel to be carryed unto the Avious retreats of the Hills, that they might not be serviceable to the Enemy, whereupon the
English

English for want of Victuals were forced to retire, *Bruce* pursues them as far as *Yorke*, there he obtained a great Victory. About this time the family of the *Hamiltons* took their rise, one of them killing an *English* Gentleman, fled to *Robert* for Protection, who gave him lands which retain the name to this day. *Bruce* now having subdued his enemies, begins to compose himself to the cares of Peace, and by Act of Parliament settles the Crown upon his Son, (though a Child) and in case of his decease, to *Robert Stewart* his Grand-child by his Daughter, soon after *Thomas Randolph*, and *James Douglas* were sent with a flying party of horse into *England*, from whence they returned without any considerable action, saving only that *Douglas* with two hundred horse beat up the *English* quarters, cutting two ropes of the Kings Tent with his Sword, and made a good retreat, *Bruce* finding himself wasted with Age, retired to the Abby of *Kilrofs*, leaving these three Counsels behind him. First not to let one man Solely command the *Ebuda*. Secondly never to put all their strength at one Hazard with the *English*. Thirdly never to make long Truces with them. Thus he dyed leaving Charge with the Valiant *Douglas*,
to

to go to *Jernusalem* (whither himself designed an Expedition) which the *Dowglas* performing, he afterward Joyned with the Christian Princes against the Turks and Saracens, where he obtained several great Victories. He purposing to return home was driven by a Tempest upon the Coast of *Spain*, where he joyned with the King of *Aragon* against the Saracens, and obtained great Victories, at last he was killed by an Ambushment that was laid for him of purpose, thus ended the Noble and Valiant *Dowglas*, one of the most renowned warriors that lived in his days; It is said that he was thirteen times Victorious against the Turkes and Sarazens, and fiftie seven times against the English. In the preceeding age there was a Gate in *Danfick* called the *Dowglas* port, in memory of this *Dowglas*. King *Robert* dyed at *Cardross* the twenty fourth year of his Reign, and was buried in *Dumfermling*.

98 To him Succeeded his Son *David Bruce A. D. 1330*. Being seven years of age, *Thomas Randal* who was continued Governour, kept the country in entire peace and prosperity, which King *Edward* hearing of, hired a Monk to kill *Randal* by poyson, the Monk giving out that he had great skill in curing the
Stone

Stone (where with the Government was sore troubled) came to be in favour with him, which gave him opportunity to perpetrate his Villany, how ever the Poyson did not take effect at first, but the Monk returned home and told King *Edward* that he had done his business, who immediately raising a great Army came to the border, of which the Governour being advertised presently marched against him, (himself not being able to ride nor go, was carryed in a litter; when King *Edward* heard that the Governour was there, in person, he sent an Herald under pretence of seeking peace, whom the Governour received with a very austere countenance, when *Edward* was by the Herald certified of the truth of his being alive, he returned home and burnt the Monk alive. The Governour returning home dyed at *Musselbrough*, after his death the *Earle of March* and the *Earle of Murr* were chosen Governours, in which they were scarce warm when news was brought that *Edward Balliol* was seen in the *Fryth* with a formidable Fleet, his Army consisted of both *English* and *Scotch*, the *Earle of Stafford* with divers other *English* men of note were with him, the Governours raised two great Armies to oppose the *Balliol*, he
came

came near the water of *Hone*, where he pitched his Tents, the *Earle of Marr* also encamped within view of him, but he slighting the smallness of their number took little care of himself, the *Balliol* in the night time passed the water of *Erne*, having intelligence of the Ford by a stake set up for that purpose, and entering the *Earle of Marrs* Camp, killed him in his Bed, with many other Noble men and Gentlemen; namely the *Earle of Carrick*, *Sir William Hay* Constable of *Scotland*, *Alexander Frazier*, also *Robert Keith*, Lord Marshal, *Balliol* past immediately and besieged *Perth* and soon overcame it. The *Earle of March* being encamped at *Ochterarder*, and hearing of the *Earle of Marrs* death, and the taking the Town of *Perth* marched thither and besieged it, but after he had filled the Ditches, and put himself in a case to make an assault, he most shamefully left it thereupon.

99. *Balliol* usurped the Crown at *Scone*, A. D. 1332. coming from thence to *Perth*, they that adhered to *David Bruce* besieged him and his party, upon the other hand his adherents wasted and destroyed the besiegers country, *Perth* being well fortified, was by the King committed to the *Earle of Fife* as Governor

vernour of it, but the Sons of them who were killed with the *Earle of Murr* at *Duplin*, beseiged and took it committing the Governour to the Castle of *Killdrummie*. *Andrew Murry* of *Fullibardin*, was Executed for fastning the stake in the Ford of the River *Erne*, whereby *Balliol* and the *Englishmen* were directed the Night wherein they Surprised the *Earle of Marre*. Therefore *John Kandal* *Earle of Murry*, and the *Earle of Galloway* gathered a great Army and came against *Balliol* and quite routed him, killing many of his Nobles and taking many Prisoners, the Kingdom being thus divided the one part for *Balliol*, the other for *Bruce*, the King of *England* thinking it a fit time for him to make a full Conquest of *Scotland*, raised a great Army and beseiged *Berwick*, mean while *Archibald Dowglas* raised an Army and entring the Borders, Burnt all before him to divert the King of *England* from the Seige, King *Edward* advertised of this, sent a Messenger to Sir *Alexander Setonn*, who was Governour, telling him that if he did not presently render he would hang his two Sons, whom he had in his hands, which he refusing to do the two Young Gentlemen were presently hanged then the

Goverour

Governour came with an Army to *North-umberland* where a most Bloody battel was fought on *Halidown-hill*, and the Governour himself with many Nobles killed, thereupon *Berwick* was rendered, and *Edward Balliol* Establiſhed King, who ſought by all means to have gotten *Robert Stewart* in his hands, for he knew that (next to King *David*) his Title was beſt to the Crown. Soon after King *Edward* prepared an Army both by Sea and Land, to enter into *Scotland*, but the moſt part of his Ships Perished in *Forth*. The King returning with *Balliol* into *England*, left *Cumin Earle of Athol* Governour who ſeized upon all the Lands pertaining to *Robert Stewart* and his Friends, but *Robert Stewart* took the Caſtle of *Dunne*, and killed all the *Engliſhmen* therein. at this time the Earle of *Murray* came from *France*, who together with *Robert* reduced much of the Countrey to the obedience of King *David* chaſing the Governour and his Followers to the Mountains, but the *Engliſh* entred with a great Army and (though a great part of their Army was routed) took *Perth*, but their Fleet being harraſt at Sea, were forced to retreat, and the rather in deſign of a *French War*, but ſome of the Nobles

E ſtill

still standing out, the *English* landed in *Murray*, and reduced all, and leaving *Balliol* returned home, the next year the *English* besieged *Dunbar*, and sent in two Parties under *Talbot* and *Monford* who were both routed, yet the seige continued, at last they were forced to raise the seige, also having received great loss by the Valour of *Robert Stewart*.

Murray in the mean time dying, *Stewart* was created Viceroy till *David*'s returne, who having the first year gained some Victories, did the next year take *Perth*, *Sterling* and the Castle of *Edenburgh*, the *Scots* gaining all their ground except *Berwick*. In the year 1336. *David* resolves upon an expedition into *England*, though much dissuaded by his council, Making *John Randolph* General, himself going disguised, Soon after a peace for two years was treated of, which *David* would not accept without the consent of *France*, whereupon marching as far as the County of *Durham*, had his Army quite routed and himself taken Prisoner, his Kingdom also in a manner Depopulated with the Plague: by this time *John* of *France* was also made Prisoner in *England*; the *Scots* after eleven years Captivity, ransomed their King, who at his returne punished some
of

of those who had deserted him at *Durham*, and endeavoured to remove the Succession of the Crown from *Robert Stewart*, to whom he was some years after reconciled; he spent the last five years of his Reign in composing Domestic feuds, Queen *Jane* daughter to *Edward* the second of *England* dying, he Married *Margaret Logy*, Daughter to *Sir John Logy*, then he purposed to have past to *Jerusalem*, having provided all necessarys for his Voyage, but he fell sick of a Feavour in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, whereof he dyed in the fortyth year of his Reign, without Succession, and was buried in *Holyrood-house*.

100. *Robert Stewart* the first King of that Name, succeeded his mothers Brother, *A. D.* 1378. A Valiant and worthy Prince, he Married *Eupham* Daughter to the Earl of *Ross*, who bare to him *David*, Earl of *Strathern*, *Walter* Earl of *Arhol*, *Alexander* Earl of *Marr*, with several Daughters. After her Death, he marries *Elizabeth Moor* his own Concubine, the better to Legitimate Children he had by her, he honoured them with Titles, and declared them his Successors, two years after an Attempt is made upon *Bernick*, and *Sir John Lilbourn*, and *Thomas Musgrave* Captains of it taken Prisoners. Af-

ter this, the Earl of *Douglafs* came with twenty thousand Men, to the Fair of *Pennire* within *England*, spoiling all the Goods there; but carried away the Pestilence with him, whereof many dyed. To revenge this, the *English* came with a great Army over *Solway*, destroying all before them, mean while the *Scots* gathered together about five hundred Men. and lay in Ambush, till the *English* returned back; then with a sudden noise and Clamour, as they passed by they set upon them, forcing them back, till many were drowned in *Solway*. Not long after, *Edward* King of *England* dyed; whereupon the Duke of *Lancaster* came into *Scotland*, intreating to have a Peace for three years, which Peace being expired: *My Lord* of *Galloway*, laid siege to the Castle of *Lochmaban*, and made himself Master of it; defeating a strong party of *English*, who were coming from *Carlyle* to it's relief: King *Richard* fearing of it, sent the Baron of *Graystock* with a Body of Men, to fortifie *Roxburgh*, who being within a mile of it, he was taken by the Earl of *March*, and carried to *Dunbar*; the same year, the Strengths of *Teviotdale* were by the Earl of *Douglas* recovered out of the *English* hands, soon after which he dyed. His Son *James* succeeding

ceeding to him, went by the Kings Order with an Army into *England*, whence he was presently after Counter-manded home, where he found the Admiral of *France* with two hundred and forty Ships well Man'd, come to their Assistance, with them they pass'd into *England* and took the Castles of *Warkford*, and *Cornwal*. And laying siege to *Roxburgh*, and *Carlisle*; the *Scots* and *French* could not agree, in whose Names the strengths should be kept if they were won, which brought the business to nothing: Whereupon King *Richard* in revenge enters *Scotland* with a great Army, and marching through the *Mers* and *Louthian*, did much hurt. But the Earls of *Fife*, *Douglas* and *Galloway* followed him into *England*, and secretly passing the Water of *Solway*, came to *Cokermouth*; where in three days time they spoiled the whole Country about, and returned safely with great Booty. In the year 1388. The King past again into *England* with an Army, at which time the *Irish* taking their advantage, entered *Galloway*, destroying all before them: Whereupon *William* the Lord of *Galloways* Son pursued them to *Ireland*, and burnt the Town of *Carlingfoord*, and finding sixty Ships in several Harbors, loaded fifteen of them with

the spoil of the Town, and burnt the rest: Returning home, he spoiled the *Isles of Man*. The next year, the King of *England* sent an Army into *Scotland*, which did much hurt in the *Mers*, revenging this affront: King *Robert* sent two Armies into *England*, the one under the Command of the Earl of *Fife*, entred *Cumberland*; the other led by the Earls of *Douglafs*, and *March* entred *Northumberland*; the two Armies met within two miles of *Newcastle*. The Earl of *Douglafs* chose out ten thousand Men to beslege *Newcastle*, wherein was the Earl of *Northumberland* with his two Sons, *Henry Hotspur*, and *Ralph*. *Henry* Challenged the Earl of *Douglafs* to fight with him, which *Douglafs* accepted off, so being mounted upon two stately Horses, they assaulted one another desperately, at last *Douglafs* beat *Peirey* out of his Saddle, but he was presently rescued and brought into the Town. Immediately *Douglafs* assaulted the Town, but it was so well defended by the *English*, that he was forced to retire and encamp at *Otterburn*, whither *Henry Peirey* immediately followed, there they fought a bloody Battle, until the darknes of the Night parted them, but when the Moon began to appear, they joyned again with more Fierceness

Fierceness than before, Victory inclining sometime to one side, and sometimes to another; till at last *Patrick Hepburn* came with fresh Men to the *Scots*: Whereupon the *English* retreated, leaving eighteen hundred of their Men dead in the place, and a hundred and forty taken Prisoners; among which were the two *Peircies* above mentioned. But the Valiant Earl of *Douglas* dyed in this Battel, being thrice run through the Body, and Mortally wounded in his Head, which was a greater loss and Grief to his Nation, then the gain of this Victory could ballance. The next year a Parliament was called at *Perth*, wherein *Robert* Earl of *Fife*, the Kings second Son was elected Governor, the King himself by reason of his great Age, not being able to Govern. He was a Valiant, Victorious and fortunate Prince in all his Wars, for his Governours and Captains returned always with Victory. He was very constant, and a great Iustitiar, hearing patiently the Complaints of the Poor; causing all wrongs to be redressed. He dyed peaceably in the Castle of *Dun-Donald*, the seventy fifth year of his Age, and the nineteenth year of his Reign.

The same year *John* his eldest Son was called to succeed, who thinking that Name ominous to Kings (and there wan-

ted not Examples) as of him of *England*, and him of *France*, and thinking something of the Felicity, of the two former *Roberts*, was Crowned by the Name of,

101. *Robert* the third, *A. D.* 1390. He was more remarkable, for his Peaceableness and Modesty, then for any other Vertue; the first seven years of his Reign were past in Peace, by reason of his Truce with *England*, but not without some fierce Fiends among his Subjects; especially, the *Clankays*, and *Clanchattes*, the King seeing the Difficulty of reducing them, made this Proposition to them, that three hundred of each side should try it by Dint of Sword before the King; the Conquered to be pardoned, and the Conqueror advanced, this being agreed to, a place was appointed upon the North-side of *Perth*; but when the *Clans* presented themselves, there was one of one side missing, whom then his party could not supply: A Trades-man steps out, and for half a French Crown, and promise of Maintenance during his Life, filled up the Company. The first was furious, but none behaved himself more furiously, then the other Mercenary Champion, who was the greatest cause of the Victory, for of his side their remain-
ed

ed ten grievously wounded, the other party had but one left; who not being wounded, yet being unable to sustain the stroak of the other, threw himself in the *Tay*, and escaped with his Life: By this means the fiercest of the two *Clans*, being cut off, the remainder being Headless were quiet: Two years after, the King in Parliament made his two Sons Dukes, which was the first time that Title, was known in *Scotland*. Next year *Richard* the second of *England*, being forced to resign, *Henry* the fourth succeeded, in the beginning of his Reign, tho' the Truce was not expired; yet the Seeds of War began to bud, upon this occasion, *George* Earl of *March* betrothed his eldest Daughter to *David* the Kings eldest Son, *Archibald* Earl of *Douglafs* incensed at this, got a Vote of Parliament to revoke this Marriage, and giving a greater sum of Money, got a Marriage confirmed in Parliament, betwixt *David* and *Mary* his Daughter. The Earl of *March* nettled at this, demands Redress, but not being heard, he leaves the Court; and with his Family and Friends goes into *England*, to the Lord *Percy*, who with his Assistance did much hurt to the Lands of the *Douglasses*; the *Scots* declare the Earl of *March*

an Enemy, and sends to demand him of the *English*, which they refusing, several Incursions happened upon both sides, till at length *Piercy* was defeated by the *Douglafs's* at *Lynton-bridge*. At this time, *David* Earl of *Crawford*, and the Lord *Welles* in *England*, ingaged to run certain Courses on Horse-back, with sharp Spears for Life and Death upon *London-bridge*, which they performed most gallantly. The People Perceiving the Earl of *Crawford* to sit so stiffly, cryed, the *Scotch* man was lock'd in his Saddle; he hearing this, leapt out of the Saddle upon the Ground, and presently mounted again, to the great wonder of the Beholders: The second time they run without any hurt, but the third time the Lord *Welles* was beat out of his Saddle, and sorely hurt with the fall. By this time the Queen dying, her Son *David*, who for his Extravagancies was by her means kept under restraint, broke out into his former disorders, and committed all kind of Rapine, and wickedness; complaint being brought to his Father, he committed him to his brother *Robert* (this Design was to root out all that Off-Spring) the business was so ordered, as that the young man was shut up in *Faulkland Castle* to be starved; which yet was for a while delayed, one
 Woman

Woman thrusting in some Oaten Cakes at a Chink, and another giving him Milk out of her Breasts, through a Trunk; but both these being discovered, the Youth being forced to tear his own Flesh dyed of a multiplyed Death, which Murder being whispered to the King, he was so abused by the false Representations of his Brother; that Grief and Imprecations was all the relief that he had left him, and being now retired sickly, to *Boot Castle*, and unable to punish him. The King therefore Solicitous to preserve *James* his youngest Son, is resolved to send him to *Charles* the sixth of *France*: And having taking shipping at the *Bassas*, he passed by the Promontory of *Flambrough*; and whether he was forced by a Tempest, or that he was Sea-sick, he was forced to Land there, he was taken by the *English*, and detained Prisoner, notwithstanding the eight years Truce; and tho' it came to be debated at the Council Table, yet his Detention was carried in the Affirmative: But the News so struck his aged Father, that he had almost presently dyed; but being carried to his Chamber with voluntary abstinence and Sorrow: He dyed within three days, the sixteenth year of his Reign, and was buried in *Pasley*.

Upon

Upon this, the Parliament confirm *Robert* for Governour; about four years after, *Donald* of the Isles enters *Ross* as his pretended Inheritance, with ten thousand Men, which he easily subdued; thence he went to *Murray* and Mastered it also, and so went on to *Aberdeen*; to stop this Torrent, *Alexander* Earl of *Marr*, followed by most of the Nobility, met him at *Harlaw*, where they joyned in so bloody a Battel, and lost so many noble and considerable Persons, that tho' Night parted them, neither could pretend to the Victory, to this year, the University of *S. Andrews* owes it's Rise: The *English* being taken up with a War with *France*, nothing considerable was acted between them and the *Scotts*, for ten years after, at which time *Robert* the Governour dyes, and *Murdoch* his Son (a very unfit Person,) was put in his place; who suffered his Sons to come to that petulancy, that they were not only offensive to the People, but with all disobedient to their Father; who having a brave *Falcon*, which his Son *Walter* had often begged, but in vain, he snatched it out of his Fathers hand, and wrung off her Neck, for which his Father being angry *Well* says he, *Since I cannot Govern thee: I will bring*

bring one shall Govern us both: And from that day, he ceased not to further the Redemption of the King, he Governed four years.

102. But the Nobles weary under this form of Government, the Governour being also irritated by the Misdemeanor of his Children, all Unanimously determine without longer delays, to work the deliverance of their Native Prince *James*, fourth of *England*, which at length was effected, *Anno. Dom. 1424.* Having Ransomed him for the sum of forty hundred thousand Marks. He married *Jane* Daughter to the Duke of *Somerset*, Son to *John* of *Gaunt*, who bare to him two Sons, *Alexander* who dyed shortly after, and *James* the second who succeeded to him.

The King having passed the Solemnities of *Hasterat Edenburgh*: He with his Queen came to *Perth*, and from thence to *Scone*; where he was Crowned in the twenty seventh year of his Age, after he held a Parliament at *Perth*, where the Tax was laid on to pay the sum promised to *England* for his Ransome, from thence he went back to *Edenburgh*, where he called such as were Concerned with the Crown Rents together; he understood by their Accounts, that the most
and

and best part of the Crown Lands were alienated, and wasted by the late Governour, and his Sons, whereat he was exceedingly incensed; yet that time he smothered, and put a fair Countenance upon his Passion. But soon after, pregnant Accusations were brought in against some of the Nobility; especially, the Governours Friends, upon which some of them were made Prisoners, which occasioned much discontent and Jealousie on both sides, yet the King securing the Body of this Estate on his side, resolved to go on; and having Arrested the Governour, with two of his Sons, and several others his Friends, they were all committed to several Prisons: Whereupon *James* the Governours youngest Son, in a desperate rage accompanied with a number of Out-laws, came to *Dumbarton*, and set on Fire, and killed *John Stewart* the Kings Uncle, with thirty others. This Insolency of the Son, quite diverted the Kings Clemency from his Father and Brethren: Whereupon he calleth a Parliament at *Sterling*, where the Governour with his two Sons, and his Father-in-Law the Duke of *Lenax*, were Arraigned and Condemned, and soon after Executed; this highly perplexed some other Lords and Gentlemen, who were Prisoners

ners at the same time, fearing that they should also meet with the same measures; yet the King like a wise Physician, being not willing to take away more Blood, than he thought would take away the Disease of the Body, in a short time set them all at Liberty. The Wars continuing between *France* and *England*, the *French* sent an Ambassador to renew the ancient League with *Scotland*: But his main business was, to carry on a match between *Lewis* the *Daulphine*, tho' then very young; and *Margaret* Daughter to King *James*, this match the *English* neglected, but afterward most earnestly sued for it.

The South parts of the Kingdom, being brought under Obedience, the King resolved to have the North follow their Example, for which end he went thither himself in Person, to keep his Courts: When he came there, he found things in a strange Condition, all going by strength of hand; the stronger overthrowing the weaker. The King not knowing well how to go about the taming of these rude Villains, seemed to give small Faith to what he heard of them, allowing such of them, as seemed to come and see him a great deal of seeming Favour, till at length he got forty of their Chiefs all at once, within the Castle of
Inverness,

Inverness, whom he presently surprized, making them close Prisoners : Within a few days after, the King was convinced of this wickedness ; *Alexander Macrory*, and *John Macberter* were hanged ; *John Campbell* for murdering *John* of the Isles, was beheaded : The Earl of *Ross* being taken in this Trap, was brought by the King to *Pertb*, where he was accused of Oppression and other things ; yet the King pardoned him, and freely dismiss him, taking his Oath of Fidelity. But as soon as he went home, he gathered together a Rabble of Out-laws, who came towards *Inverness*, burnt both Town and Castle to the Ground : Whereupon the King himself went with his Forces against him, at whose approach all the Rebels fled : *Alexander* thus abandoned of his Forces, fled to the Isles ; but finding that he was way-laid on all hands, and had no way left him to escape, he came disguised to *Edenburgh* : Whereupon Yesterday the King being at Church, he came wrapped in a mourning Garment and fell down at his Feet, begging his Life, which, at the Queens request was granted ; but to keep him from any more mischief, the Earl of *August* was appointed to take him into Custody, within *Tanutallon* Castle.

Donald

Donald Balloth Cousin-german to the Earle of Ross raised a great number of outlaws and invaded *Lochaber*, and in a Bloody Battel overthrew the Earles of *Marr* and *Caithness* at *Innerlochy*, the news coming to the King he came with a great Army to *Dunstaffage*, which when the *Clans* heard of, they tendred their Submission to the King, promising to break *Balloth* and his party, which the King accepted of, *Balloth* fled to *Ireland* where he was taken and his head chopt off and sent to King *James*.

Notwithstanding of the many Acts of Justice that were done upon these disorderly outlaws, yet nothing frightened one *Macdonald*, who was Famous for all sorts of Villanies; among other Cruelties he is said to have nailed Horseshoes to the Soles of a Widdow, because that she swore to delate him to the King being taken with twelve of his associates, and brought to *Perth*, the King caused them to be shooed in the same manner as he had served the woman, dragging him about for a Spectacle to the people for three days, then all of them were put to death. In this year *A. D.* 1430. the first of *June* was a terrible Eclipse of the Sun, at three of the clock in the afternoon, the day turning black for the space

space of half an hour, as though it had been night, which was afterward called by the common people *The black Hour*. The King having settled the Country, begins to look to his own affairs, and having advisedly perused all evidences and Charters belonging to the Crown, he recalls all such Lands as had been either alienated from it, or wrongfully usurped, about this time there came Ambassadors from the King of *Denmark* requiring of King *James* a Yearly Tribute, due to him as King of *Norway* for the western *Isles*, the Ambassador was honourably entertained, and the old League renewed with *Denmark*; soon after the *French Kings* Ambassadors came to have *Margaret* already betrothed to *Lewis* the *Dauphin*, delivered to them and conveyed to *France*, where they found the Lord *Scroop* earnestly dealing with the King, that he must bestow his daughter upon King *Henry* the sixth of *England*, promising that if he would agree thereto, that the Town and Castle of *Berwick* should be delivered into the hands of the *Scots*, with all the Lands lying between *Tweed* and the *Redcross* in *Richmondshire*, the *French* Ambassadors also proffered great and tempting things, withal putting the King in mind how true

true they have been to him for so many years, since the first making of the League.

The King and his Council after mature deliberation, declare they will not break the Ancient League with *France*, whereupon the *English* Ambassadors turned from Prayers to Threatnings, and being denied friendship denounced War. But the King no wise moved hereat presently prepared his Ships, and with a company of able and skilful Mariners set his Daughter to Sea, and having escaped the *English* Fleet that waited for her, safely arrived at the *Rockel*, A. D. 1430.

The *English* to revenge this supposed affront invades *Scotland* both by Sea and Land; against their forces commanded by *Henry Percy* of *Northumberland*, went *James Douglass* Earle of *Angus*, with several Gentlemen, their numbers were much about one, the lists of their meeting was *Popperden*, *Adam Hepburn* of *Hales*, and *Alexander Elphinston* led the Vanguard of the Scots, Sir *Richard Percy* and Sir *John Ogle* of the *English*, Sir *Alexander Ramsey* of *Dalehouse*, and *Henry Clidsdale* kept the Rears, no sooner came they within distance of Joyning but the sounds of Drums and Trumpets, was out noised by

by the shouts of the Assailants ; Guns being about this time invented were here first practised between the *Scots* and *English* in an open field, then the fight with equal order had been long maintained on both sides, now the *Scots* then the *English* yielding ground, many of the Commanders at length began to fall, most of the *English*, then was the *Piercy* at once constrained to be both Commander and Souldier, but all would not do, at last Victory declared her self altogether for the *Scots*, two hundred Gentlemen and Common Souldiers of the *Scots* were slain here. Of the *English* dyed Sir *Henry Cliddsdale*, Sir *John Ogle*, Sir *Richard Piercy* with fifteen hundred Gentlemen and Common Souldiers, and four hundred taken prisoners, of which forty were Knights ; King *James* resolving to prosecute this War raised an army, and cometh to *Roxburgh*, beseigeth the Castle defended by Sir *Ralph Gray*; But when he came so near his designe that they within were driven to terms to Surrender : The Queen in great hast cometh to the Camp representing to her Husband a Conspiracy, which If not suddenly prevented would indanger his person and Crown, this put the King in great astonishment, not knowing what to

to do, at last after many doubtful resolutions and conflicts in his thoughts, raiseth the seige, disbandeth the Army, and accompanied with some chosen bands of his most assured friends, Perplexed Pensive and Sad returned to *Perth*, staid in the Convent of the Dominicans, endeavouring so secretly as was possible to find out the Conspiracy, but his close practising was not unknown to the Conspirators, which made them hasten the mischief before tryal, or remedy could be thought upon.

The Conspirators were *Robert Graham*, *Robert Stewart* Nephew to *Waller Earle* of *Athole*, and one of the Kings sworn Domesticks, but he who gave motion to all was the Earle of *Athole*, he himself the Kings Faththers Brother; this quarrel was no less then a pretended Title to the Crown, and being animated by the Oracle of a Southsayer, who assured him that he would be Crowned in a solemn Assembly before his death, never doubted of success. These having associated unto them the most audacious, whom hope of preferment might intice.

Thus *Graham* and *Stewart* which were accomplices guided with resolution, and guarded with the darkness of the Night, came to the *Black-fryers* of *Perth*, and
having

having the way made open to them, entred the Gallery before the Kings chamber door, where they attended some of their Confederates, who should have stole away the bar by which means they might enter the chamber, but before their coming the occasion was put in their hands, for *Walter Streater* one of the Kings Cup bearers came forth of the Chamber and finding armed men, rushing rudely to force their entry, with a loud voice gave the alarm of Treason, while they were working his death a Maid of Honour got to the Door, and essayed to shut it, but the bar which should have made it fast was gone, she thrust in her Arm in the place of it but that easily broken, the conspirators rush into the Chamber, and slaying all such of the waiters as made defence, they at last stroke down the King, (whom while the Queen by interposing her body sought to save, she received two wounds) and he with twenty eight most toward the heart was left dead. The report of this Murther being spread abroad, wrought incredible Sorrow and Grief in the Hearts of his Subjects of all sorts, the Nobles of their own accord and motion Assembled to *Edenburgh*, and directed Troops of Armed men through all the quarters

quarters of the Kingdom, to apprehend the Murtherers ; such diligence was used that within forty days all were taken and put to Ignominious Deaths: the common sort of the Conspirators were hanged upon Gibbets, the punishment of *Athol* was continued for three days, the first day he was Stript naked to his shirt, and by a Crane fixed in a Cart often hoisted aloft and thus dragged along the great street of the Town, on the second day he was mounted upon a Pillar in the Market-place, and crowned with a Diadem of burning Iron with this Inscription, *the King of all Traytors*, thus was his Oracle accomplished, the third day he was laid naked upon a Scaffold, his belly ript, his Heart and Bowels taken out and thrown in a Fire before his eyes, lastly his Head was cut off and fixed in the most Eminent place of the Town, his Body sent in quarters, to the most populous Cities of the Kingdom, to remain a Trophy of Justice. His Nephew was not altogether so vigorously handled, being only hanged and quartered.

But it being notorious, that *Graham* had imbrewed his hands in the Kings Blood, a Gallows being raised in a Cave, he had his Right hand nailed to it, and as he was dragged along the Streets,
Executioners

Executioners with burning Pincers, tearing the most Fleſhy part of his Carcaſs; being thus torn and flayed, his Heart and Intrals were thrown into a Fire, his Head ſet up, and his Quarters ſent among the Towns, to ſatiſſie the wrath and ſorrow of the injured People: Being asked during his Torture, how he durſt embrew his hand in his Princes blood, he made answer, that having Heaven and Hell before him, he dared leap from Heaven into Hell; an answer worthy for ſuch a Villain.

Dueas Sylvius then Legat in *Scotland*, from the Pope; having ſeen this ſudden and Terrible revenge, being a Witneſs of the Execution: Said he could not tell, whether he ſhould give them greater Commendations, that revenged the Kings Death, or brand them with a ſharper Condemnation, that diſtained themſelves with ſo Hainous a parricide. Thus dyed this Noble and Wiſe Prince, in the thirteenth year of his Reign: He was buried in the Charter-houſe of *Perth*, which he himſelf had founded.

103. The three Eſtates of the Kingdom, ſet the Crown upon the Head of *James* the ſecond at Holy-rood-houſe; while yet a Child in the ſixth year of his Age, *A.D.* 1437. The Government
is

is intrusted to *Alexander Levingston* of *Calander*, and the Custody of the Kings Person, to Sir *William Crichtoun*: Whereupon *Archibald* Earl of *Douglass*, grudging that these Honours had been conferred upon Men far below himself, retired home and gave Orders, that none of his Vassals should acknowledge the present Government; also he used all means to weaken the hands of the Chancellor, and Governour, sowing (by his Instruments) the Seeds of Division between them, which accordingly answered Expectation, they begin to cross and Counter-act one another, which made them at length that neither of them was obeyed, the Country, having usurped a Licencious Liberty, doing what he thought best.

The Queen seeing things thus mismanaged betwixt them, and finding that the Chancellor was mostly to blame, she at last resolves to change the Game of State. To effect her design, she came to *Edenburgh*; and with fair Speeches prevailed with the Chancellor, to let her enter the Castle, and delight her self some days in the Company of her Son; after some days staying, where

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having

having fixed every thing for her purpose, she puts the King into a Trunck, as if he had been some Fardel of her Apparel, and conveys him by water to *Sterling*, presently after Proclamations are made against the Chancellor, and he Commanded to render the Castle, which he refusing to do, he is presently besieged. But the two Rulers being better advised, considering that *Douglafs* waited to see them undo one another, come to an agreement.

Much about this time, the Queen Dowager married *James Stewart's* Son, to the Lord of *Lorn*, the Governour fearing what might follow upon the Novation, committed them both to the Castle of *Sterling*, then the Queen began to repent her, of her former Courtesies to the Governour, resolving once more to Face about; which the Chancellor observing, lays hold upon the Opportunity, and strikes in with her presently, they contrived how to take the Prince out of the Governours hands, which they after effected thus, the King being one Morning hunting in the Park (the Governour being at *Perth*) the Chancellor coming to him by the

the Queens assistance, prevails with him to go to *Edenburgh*, and take the Government upon himself; which when the Governour hears of, he very calmly came to *Edenburgh*, where the Chancellor and he becometh Friends.

The great Confusions that were in the Country, did necessitate the the calling of a Parliament, where many grievous Complaints were brought against several Oppressors; and among the rest *William Earl of Douglass*, Son to *Archibald*; was represented as the Source, whence the Miseries of the Country sprang: The Parliament resolve to proceed against him, by way of Rigour, but the Governor and the Chancellor advise them rather to write a fair Letter to him, and invite him by fair means to come in and submit, which was accordingly done, and wrought so effectually upon him, that he resolves presently to obey; hoping thereby to get himself set up: He upon his arrival, was together with his Brother *David*, and *Sir Malcolm Flyming* of *Cummevald*, with great Ceremony conducted by the Governour to the Castle of *Edenburgh*, where the King was; at this

Table he was set to Dine, this so elevated his Heart, that he Blessed himself with the Expectation of other Favours.

But amidst these Entertainments (behold the Instability of Fortune) near the end of the Banquet, the Head of a Bull (which was the sign of present Death in those days) is set down before him: At which sudden Spectacle, he leapt from the Table all agast, but he is presently seized upon by armed Men, who led him to the outer Court of the Castle, and notwithstanding the Tears and Crys of the young King, that they might spare his Life, he together with his Brother and *Flyming*, had their Heads cut off: This Act left Grief and Terror in the Hearts of the People, who ever after hated the Actors of the Tragedy.

The Kings Nonage being now near expired, he takes the Government upon himself, and finding the two Rulers being so long settled in the Government; not to be Ambitious and Headstrong, he resolves to entertain another Faction more powerful than they: So setting his thoughts upon *William Earl*

Earl of *Douglafs* Son to the Baron of *Abercorn*, him he received into Favour. This sudden change of Court, moved the two Rulers to withdraw, after which they were both removed from their Offices; and at last summoned before the King, to answer such things as they should be Legally accused of. They finding that there was a design upon them, did not appear: Whereupon they were both forfeited.

This produced great Confusion in the State, all being divided into Factions, and Parties: Whereupon followed much Effusion of Blood; especially, between the *Layndsays*, and the *Ogletives*. *Douglafs* to keep himself high, did much abett these Broils, making his own use of them; yet not long after, the Chancellor notwithstanding *Douglafs's* power, and Policy, is restored to his Fortune and Dignity.

The King being settled upon the Throne, married *Mary* Daughter to the Duke of *Gnilders*, soon after, the Peace with *England* expired, and the Borders of both Kingdoms, break and mutually invade each other, which issued in a

Truce for seven yeers. But this Truce stood not long, both Nations being equally inclined to break it: Whereupon after several Incursions on both sides, at last they came to a Battel. The *Scots* were Commanded by the Earl of *Ormond*, the *English*, by the Earl of *Northumberland*, *Magnus Red-beard*; a man trained from his Youth in the Wars of *France*, who is said to have required no more for his Service to the Crown of *England*, then that by his own Valour, he must Conquer of *Scotland*. Here it is valiantly fought for a long time, with doubtful Victory, till at length *Magnus* being killed, it inclined to the *Scots*, the loss of the *English* was great, many brave Men being killed and taken Prisoners, upon their side, but the *Scots* lost few of any Note, except *Cragy Wallace*: This Battel brought on a Truce for three years.

This Victory no sooner was obtained, and thereby Peace abroad, but presently they fall out at home; this *Douglafs* being always the first mover of strife: But now finding himself overpowered by Adversaries, both at Court and in the Country; he leaveth the Kingdom,

Kingdom and goeth to *Rome*, he was not long gone, but by the means of his Enemies, he is cited to appear before the Council upon several days together, with his Brother and Vassals, to answer such things as should be objected against them; and upon not appearing, are all denounced Rebels: the Earl of *Douglafs* hearing of this unexpected News at *Rome*, takes a Journey, and comes to the Borders of *Scotland*; whence he sent his Brother to Court to know the Kings mind towards him. The King promised upon his Submission, to accept of him, which he performed, making him for his further Encouragement Lieutenant General of his Forces: But he stood not long privately in his Prosperity, for going to the Court of *England* upon some design, the King was highly dissatisfied with him, yet upon his humble Submission he is pardoned, but divested of all publick employement within the Kingdom.

Thus being degraded from his Honours, he gives himself wholly to study revenge, and that he might the more successfully effect his Design; he gets the Earls of *Cranford*, *Ross-Murray*,

the Lord *Balveny*, with many other Barons and Gentlemen, to enter in a Confederacy, both offensive and defensive with him, after they broke out in unsufferable Insolences; spoiling and plundering the Lands of such as were not of their Faction, and killing, and destroying such as offered to oppose them.

The King begins to be apprehensive of their Design; therefore thinks it high time to look to himself and his Country: Whereupon he sent for *Douglafs*, to come and speak with him at *Sterling*, which he at first feared to do, but upon second Thoughts, he accompanied with many of the Confederates went to Court, where the King very Graciously received him; the day being far spent, the Gates of the Castle shut, all removed except some of the Council, and the Guards, the King takes the Earls apart very friendly, and remembred him of Favours received, and wrongs forgotten: Taxing him with the exorbitant abuses of his followers, then he told him of a Covenant, which he heard was made betwixt him and some of the other Nobility, and desired to know what he had to say. *Douglafs* answered in plain terms,
it

it was so, but that the Covenant was made for his own safety, the King further expostulated with him to break it, which he refusing to do, the King with his Dagger ended the Quarrel, killing him in the place.

About the end of this Tragedy, a pair of Spurs between two Platters, is directed to Sir *James Hamilton*, as a part of the Kings Banquet : Whereupon he and the rest takes the Allarum, and setting Fire to divers places of the Town, they make their escape ; the King to vindicate himself, emits Declarations, shewing all his good Subjects the Reasons that moved him to take *Douglasse's* Life, that it was not a fit of Passion, nor an Act of private revenge, [but meerly to save the State from utter Ruin] : Yet the *Mobile* were diversly affected some justifying the Fact, as Noble and Just, but others (as the greater number) as boldly Condemned it, as Inhumane and Cruel ; these of the League missing no Opportunity that was for their Interest, made it their work to sow Sedition and Discord, and to encourage all Breaches and Contempt of the Laws, which encreased their number, so that

the King was reduced to a very low condition, till at last *Cranford* one of the Confederates being routed, by the Earl of *Humly*, he recovered some strength, and having called a Parliament at *Edenburgh*, summoned the Confederate Lords to appear before, which they scornfully refused to do: Whereupon the King levying an Army, forced them to retire; yet the Country suffered sadly, by their unbridled Fury. At length after much loss on both sides (the King daily prevailing, the Earl of *Cranford* submitted himself to his mercy, as several others did afterward. Whereupon the Earl of *Douglass* fled to *England*, there having gathered together several desperate Men, he made several inroads upon the Border.

The King having with much difficulty recovered the Royal Authority of his Ancestors, (*England* in the mean time being at the point of utter ruine by the contest of *Henry* the sixth, and the Duke of *York*,) was much solicited by both of them, but he told the Ambassadors that he had more reason to look to his own concerns, than to assist either of them which he intended

ed to do, thereupon raising a Power ful Army he passed the *Tweed*, and besieged *Roxburgh*, where having applyed his battery to the Castle, he began to storm it, but by the space of an over-charged Piece the King's thigh bone being broken was struck immediately Dead, the twenty Fourth year of his Reign, having left three sons *James* who succeeded *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, and *John* Earl of *Marre*, and was buried at *Holy-Rood house*. After his death the Queen with her Son came to the siege and encouraged the Nobles, who took and demolished the Castle, and also the Castle of *Wark*.

104. To him Succeeded his Son *James* the third, *A. D.* 1460. A good Prince corrupted by wicked Courtiers, who with advantage of his years being but seven years of age when he began to Reign, his education is intrusted to his Mother, the Government of the Kingdom to the Earls of *Anandale* Castle, *Orkney* and the Lords, *Boyd* and *Graham*, the Bishops of *St. Andrews*, *Glasgow* and *Dnubek*.

In this Princes Nonage great confusions increased both at home and abroad, at home by the *Islanders* who extreamly

ly infested the country, and came as far as the *Blairth* of *Arbole* and burnt *S. Brides Church*, where the Earl and his Lady took Sanctuary, carrying them to the Island *Ila*, from whence as these Savages were going further, they were all miserably destroyed by a tempest. Nor was it better abroad, *England* being in a flame by the Civil Wars, *Henry* being taken and released again by his Queen, flees to *Scotland* desiring their assistance against his Enemies, and that he might be the better heard caused the Town of *Berwick* to be delivered to the *Scots*; thereupon the Queen who managed the War getting some supply, marched (taking the King with her) into *England*, but was soon overthrown at *Durham*.

A. D. 1466. the Queen of *Scots* dyed having left many sound and profitable instructions to the King her Son, who now coming to fifteen years of age, is by his Regents committed to the Lord *Boys* Brother to be Educated in the Exercisè of Chivalry, by which means the *Boys* became to darken all others in the State, nothing being done without them, the *Kenedses* who had been
been

been the Kings best Friends, seeing things go thus left the Court, after which the Glory of the Court and Country suffered a great Eclipse. The Lord *Boyde* to be yet higher gets the sole Government settled upon himself, which laid the Foundation of his ruine, and not satisfied with this, he obtains his Son to be Married to the Kings eldest Sister, this highly displeased the rest of the Nobility that his ambition should be so boundless, which gave matter to his former Enemies to work upon, all oppression and violence is winked at on purpose at last they procure Complaints from all parts of the Kingdom against the *Boys*, which made the Kings affection begin to turn away from them.

A. D. 1468. A match being proposed and agreed upon between the King and Margaret Daughter to the King, of *Denmark*, the *Boys* Enemies procures the Earl of *Arran* who had Married the Kings Sister to be sent to bring home the Queen; he was no sooner gone then his Interest at Court began to fall, for a Parliament being called; the Lord *Boyd* and his Brother Sir *Alexander* are summoned to appear there-
upon

upon he distrusting this Case fled to *England*, but his Brother was taken and Arraigned, the Earl of *Arran* also though absent is declared a Rebel. The Queen arriving with her fleet arriving in the *Forth*, My Lady *Arran* went aboard in disguise and informed her Husband of the calamity of his House, perswaded him to do for himself, whereupon he hoisted Sails and returned with his Lady to *Denmark*. The King sendeth Letters full of promises and threatnings to move his sister to return to *Scotland*, which when she did she was constrained to be divorced from her Husband, and to Marry *James Lord Hamilton*; not long after the Earl of *Arran* dyed in great misery at *Antwerp*.

Queen Margaret the third year after her Marriage brought forth a Son who was named *James*, the King of *Denmark* to Congratulate the happy delivery of his Daughter, released all his claims to the *Isles* of *Orkney* and *Sherland*, but in the midst of this calm a cloud begins to overcast the Kings Splendor, for his Brothers being Princes of unquiet and restless spirits they set themselves altogether

altogether to study Novelties, and to bring him into contempt with his Subjects, to this end they had drawn away many of the young Nobility and Gentry to follow them. The King was Naturally Superstitious, giving much head to divinations which gave also his Brothers occasion to vilifie him, and incense his people against him, yea the Earl of *Marre* became so Insolent that in the Kings own presence, he began to raile against the Government of the state and Court, which the King highly resenting, caused to Imprison him where he fell in a high Fever whereof he dyed. The Duke of *Albany* imputed the death of his Brother to the Court party, but while he was keeping his Cabals in order to an Insurrection, he was surprised and Imprisoned in the Castle of *Edenburgh* out of which he soon after made his escape to *France*, thence he came to *England*, and began to tamper with King *Edward*, revealing to him the weakness of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and how easily it might be subdued, the Nobility not respecting the King but much affecting a change in the Government, which by his assistance might easily be effected, he promised
also

also to settle a correspondence with the Nobles of *Scotland* which he did, then that they might get their design wrought, gives way for the breaking loose of the Borders, fierce incursions are made by the *English* upon *Scotland* and by the *Scots* upon the *English*, and the discontented Nobility blame the King for all, thereupon pretending the necessity of the times and the danger the Kingdom was in, they entered into a Bond of association after which they enter the Kings bed chamber, where they seized some of his Servants in his presence and put them to death, as incendiaries in the state.

About this time the Duke of *Gloucester* set forward toward *Scotland* with two and twenty thousand men, finding *Berwick* too strong for him he marches directly to *Edenburgh*, there by publick writings at the Market places he gave out high demands, all which King *James* being shut up in *Edenburgh* Castle answered with silence, the disatisfied Lords having obtained what they chiefly aimed at, wished the *English* at home again therefore they desire a peace with them, which the Duke of *Gloucester* granted

ed upon condition that all his demands were satisfied (one of which was to re-install the Duke of *Albany*) which after much debate was granted and he with his Army returned home.

The Duke of *Albany* having recovered his Estate and Honours, his first work was to restore the King to his Prerogatives, reconciling him to his discontented Lords; but he himself stood not long in his favour, for by the advice of some of his Enemies about the King a Plot is resolved upon to bring the Duke within compass of Law, which he being aware of fled to *England* to present to King *Edward* and the Duke of *Gloucester* his grievancies, in his absence he is convinced of many points of Treason whereupon he and the Lord *Crichton* his Associate are both forfeited, which when he heard he presently caused to give up the Castle of *Dunbar*, whereof he was Lieutenant, to King *Edward*, who immediately put a Garison in it. Not long after the said King *Edward* dyed, and his Brother *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester* Succeeded.

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The Duke of *Albany* obtains five hundred Horse from King *Richard* with which he came with the old Earl of *Douglafs* to *Lochmabban* to surprife a Fair which was held there, whereupon the *Laird* of *Johnfton* who was warden difpatched Posts about for fupply of men with which he Encountred the Duke, here it is moft Couragoufly fought on both fides but at laft the *Engliſh* are quite routed, the Duke hardly by fwiftness of his Horse escaped, but the Earl of *Douglafs* is taken and brought in Triumph to *Edenburgh* where the King adjudged him to perpetual confinement, ſoon after followed a Truce with *England* for three years, but before the time was expired *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* came with ſome Companies out of *France*, (of which that Famous warrior, *Bernard Stewart*, Lord *Albany* Brother to the Lord *Darnly* had the leading,) which by the reſort of his Country men turned into an Army and Rencountred *Richard* at *Bosworth* where he was killed, and *Henry* Proclaimed King of *England*.

King *James* taking advantage of this change beſieged *Dunbar*, which was ſoon ſurrendred.

rendred upon Articles. After this King *Henry* sent Embassadors to King *James*, to agree if possible upon a lasting, and firm Peace between the two Crowns, at length after some difficulty they agree upon a Truce for seven years.

The King having settled a Peace with *England*, betakes himself to the Exercise of Religion, having founded a Colledge for divine Service in the Castle of *Sterling*, he endeavoured to annex the Priory of *Goldingham* to it. The Priors of this Convent, having for many years been of the Name of *Humed-
ledged*, that they were wronged of their Right: First they began to Petition, but finding this uneffectual, they began to associate with their Neighbours, giving it out that the King was a meer Tyrant, not to be trusted, by which means many of the Hearts of the Subjects were alienated from the King. The King understanding how things stood he made choice of a Guard to defend his Person, resolving to live beyond the River *Ferth*; of which, when the Lords of the Insurrection were certified, they surprize the Castle *Dunbar*, and tumultuously over-run the Countries, besouth
the

the *Ferth* : Thus coming to *Lithgow*, they resolved to make the Duke of *Rothsay* the Kings own Son their Head, whom having corrupted his Keepers with Bribes, they constrained to go with them.

But the King loosing neither Courage, nor Council passeth the *Ferth*, near *Blackness* with his Forces, before his arrival at this place, the Earls of *Montrose*, *Gleancair*, Lords, *Maxwel*, *Ruthven* with others, being advertised by Letters came to him, they of the Association, having the Prince with them, to add Authority to their Quarrel. Gathered from all Quarters, the two Armies being in readiness to decide their Quarrel by Battel; the Earl of *Arbore* the Kings Uncle, so travelled between the Lords of either Party, that the King had a Suspension of Arms agreed on. The Earl rendring himself a pledge for the Accomplishment of the Kings part, of the Reconcilement to Lord *Hails*. Thus the King lost a good opportunity, the like of which was never again in his offer, for the Lords notwithstanding that was agreed upon, continued very troublesome to the Country

try, the Town of *Edenburgh*, is pestered with Troops of armed Men. The King warned of his danger, fortifies the Castle of *Edenburgh* for his defence; then he sent to the Lords, to understand their Intentions, and what they meant, they finding their offences flew higher than hope of pardon could reach, answered that nothing could secure them, nor the Kingdom until he had divested himself of all the Government of the Kingdom, and resigned the Crown in Favour of his Son. But he resolving to hazard all rather, then condescend to this, was advised by some of his Friends, to retire to the Castle of *Sterling*, where his Forces might have more ealie Access to him, but this proved a fatal advice for coming thither, the Treacherous Constable denied him entrance, in the mean time News came to him, that the Confederates were within six miles of him at *Falkirk*. The King to make a Vertue of necessity, resolves to put all upon the hazard of a Battel; the Confederates were incamped near the *Torwood*. The King set forward with his Army upon the other side of the *Torwood*. Both drew up in a plain field near *Bannockburn*, and engaged

gaged most desperately : The first Charge is valiantly given, and Lance meeting with Lance, the Vant-Guard of the Lords began to yield ground. But the next Charge being given by *Anandale* Men, the middle of the Kings Army is beat back to the main Battel, notwithstanding of which it is fought a while with great obstinacy on both sides, until the Standard Royal was beaten down; then began the Kings Army to bow the Horsemen, obeying no Orders, begun to turn their backs. In this rout and Confusion of Horse and Foot, the King seeking to retire towards the River *Ferth*, by the fall of his Horse in leaping a Ditch, being sore bruised, was carried by such, who knew him not, to a Well at *Barnock-burn*; where he was killed in cold Blood, by *Borthwick* a Priest with some others, the twenty ninth year of his Reign, and was buried at *Kambush-Kenneth*.

105. To him succeeded his Son *James* the fourth, who was Crowned at *Edenburgh*, *A. D.* 1489. Being about sixteen years of age, a noble and Courageous Prince, and Godly; the beginning of his Government was most uneasy, the

the Death of the late King, being yet recent, his followers resolve to have it revenged. In the North, *Alexander Lord Forbs* displayed the Bloody shirt of the murdered King upon a Lance in *Aberdeen*, and other places of the North, inviting the Country as by an Herald to the revenge of his Murther. In the West, the Earl of *Lennox* hath the same resolution; also the Earl of *Marshad*, Lords, *Goodore* and *Lyle*, with the Confederates in other parts of the Kingdom. But the Lord *Drumond* routed the Earl of *Lennox* at *Tellismoss*, and also Sir *Andrew Wood*, obtained a considerable Victory over the *English* (who pretended to revenge the late Kings death) at the mouth of *Ferth*. The Rumor of these Victories, so amazed *Forbs* and his Confederates, that they laid down their Arms, and put themselves into the Kings mercy, and were all received into Favour.

The Lords rejoyced greatly, that they had brought things to this pass, but the King gave no sign of Joy; yea upon the contrary, to give a Testimony to the World, of the Agony of his mind, for the Death of his Father;

ther; and that Remorse and Anguish he suffered for the Faults of those, who brought him to the Field against him, he girded himself with an Iron Chain, to which every third year thereafter, he added some Rings and weight, so long as he lived, and though this might threaten no good to some, yet they pass it by, not daring to Attempt ought against the common Peace.

Amidst this Grief and Sorrow of the Kings, *Andrew Forman* Secretary to *Alexander* the sixth Bishop of *Rome*, arrived in *Scotland*, with Instructions to the Clergy, in a Letter, from his Master, to the King and Nobles, exhorting them to the mutual Duties of their Stations, after this some Headstrong Nobility dying, the Country enjoyed a great calm of Peace, the Seeds of Dissention, seeming to be quite taken away. But the Borders keeping up their old fewds by new Accessions, make daily Incursions one upon another, which came at last to open Hostility: Whereupon King *James* enters *England*, and spoils all the North parts, and returns home without any considerable Action, not long after Ambassadors came

came from *England*, desiring a Peace; which is granted, and the Commissioners for both sides met at *Edenburgh*, where many Articles and conditions of the peace were hotly disputed, one of the *Englishe's* demands was an Interview between the two Kings at *Newcastle*, which being referred to King *James* his own arbitrement, he answered, that he meant to treat of a Peace, but not to go a Begging for it.

Much being said at last they conclude upon a Peace for some Months following; after which followed a match between King *James* of *Scotland* with Lady *Margaret* the King of *Englands* Eldest Daughter, which was consummated at *Edenburgh*. King *Henry* bringeth his Daughter as far as *Cokebiston* in the way, and then resigning her to the Earl of *Northumberland*, who with a great train of Lords and Ladys brought her to *Edenburgh* to the King her Husband, where they for some days, were taken up with nothing but Banqueting, masks, and Tilting, with such other exercises; by this means the King wasted his Treasures greatly; then some of them set their wits awork, to squeeze the Sub-
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jects for Money, which occasioned great murmurings among the Poor.

A. D. 1507. James Prince of Scotland and the Isles, was born at Holy-Rood-house the one and twentyth of January but he soon after dyed at Sterling, the year following, the Queen brought forth another Son named Arthur, but he dyed also in the Castle of Edinburgh. Then she brought forth her third Son at Linlithgow, who Succeeded to the Crown and was named James.

About the same time *Bernard Stewart* came to *Scotland*, intreating that King *James* would make War with King *Henry* of *England*, to keep him from molesting *France*, which at last he obtained: then began they to go to their old work of making incursions one upon another, till at last it breaks out to an open War. Whilst King *James* staid at *Linlithgow* attending the gathering of an Army, now ready to set forward, as he was at his Devotion an Ancient man came in, in a very strange and Majestick manner, and of a comly and reverent aspect, who having enquired for the King, he intruded himself *Prease*, passing through till

till he came to him with a Clounish Simplicity, leaning over the Canons Seat where the King Sat : Sir (said he) I am sent hither to intreat you for this time to delay your expedition, and to proceed no farther in your intended Journey. *For if you do, you shall not prosper in your Enterprize, nor any of your Followers. I am further Charged to warn you, if you be so Refractory as to go forward, not to use the Acquaintance, Company, or Councel of Women, as you tender your Honour, Life and Estate.* Having delivered his Commission, he withdrew himself among the croud, but could never be seen again ; the Queen also did greatly shake his resolutions with her Tears and Prayers, acquainting him with the Visions and affrightments of her sleep, but he laughed at all these fancies, thinking them to be only the contrivance of such as hated the *French* and loved the *English* faction, so he gave present Orders to his Army to March over the *Tweed*, not staying till his whole Forces came to him, though they were upon their March, yet for all his hast when once he had passed the River, he trifled away his time so idly, that many of his Souldiers wanting ne-

cellarie provision returned home, which the Nobility seeing, advised the King to returne also: having spoiled that Countrey sufficiently already, but he would hear no such advice, though at last his Army was brought so low that he had none almost left but the Nobility and their Attendants. The *English* Army Commanded by the Earl of *Surrey* consisting of twenty eight thousand men, were come by this time within three miles of the place, where the *Scotish* army was incamped, which made them draw to their arms. The Earl of *Surreys* Vanguard, passed the water of *Till* at *Tmyfel* Bridge, King *James* seeing them pass the water imagineth that they intended to gain a hill between his Camp and them. To prevent which, he removed to another Hill; whilst the *Scotish* Army was removing, the *English* advance to the foot of *Flondon* Hill.

The fatal hour of the two armies approaching one another, the *English* draw up in good order in two Battels, one of which was equal in number to the whole *Scotish* army, the *Scots* by their fewness of number, not being able to Order many Battalions, Marshal themselves in four, three of which to enter the Fight, and the fourth to attend

tend for supply: the King commanded the middle, or main Battel; the Earl of *Huntly*, the Right wing, and the Earls of *Cranford*, and *Montross* the left; the third Battalion was commanded by the Earl of *Lennox*, and the Earl of *Argyle*, and the reserved, by the Earl of *Bothwell*.

The Earl of *Huntly* making down the Hill, where they incamped, encountred a wing of the *English* Van, led by Sir *Edmund Howard*; which after a furious and long Fight, he put to flight, the Battalion led by the Earls of *Lennox* & *Argyle* (being Highland Men) incouraged with this glance of Victory loosing their Ranks, brake furiously upon the Enemy, invading them in the Face of them; they were not only valiantly received, but Hedged in on all hands, and miserably destroyed. The main Battel which the King led, being joyned by the Earl of *Bothwell*, fought it out courageously Body against Body, and Sword to Sword; great numbers falling upon both sides, till the darkness of the Night, as it were by mutual Consent, forced a Retreat; neither of them knowing unto whom Victory pertained.

Many brave *Scots* did here fall, esteemed to be above five thousand of the No-

blest and worthiest Families of the Kingdom ; neither was the loss of the *English* less in number , but most part of them being common Soldiers, was thought little of: About the dawning of the next Morning , the Lord *Dacres* with his Troops, taking a view of the Field , and seeing the Brazen Ordnance of the *Scots*, not carried off, sendeth speedy Advertisement to the pensive Army , inviting all to the setting up of Trophies.

What the Kings fate was, is uncertain, the *English* hold, that he was killed in this Battel ; the *Scots*, that many in like Arms, with the like Guards, were killed, every one of which was taken for the King: Among others, *Alexander* Lord *Elphinston*, one of his Favourites, being not unlike the King in Face and Stature, and representing him in his Armour in the Field, with the Valiantest, and most Couragious of the Army fought it out, and Acting heroically his part as a King, was killed, heaps of dead Bodies invironing his. In the search, where the fight was, the number, Tallness, and the Furniture of the dead Bodies being observed , their Faces, and Wounds viewed,

viewed, His Body as if it yet breathed Majesty, was amidst the others selected, thought to be his Master, brought to *Berwick* and imbalmed. That it was not the Kings Body, his Iron Chain which he always wore, and was not there found about him, gave Testimony.

Others have recorded, that the Fortune of the day inclining to the *English*; four Tall men mounted upon lusty Horses, wearing upon the tops of their Lances for Cognizance, Streamers of Straw, mounting the King upon a Sorrel Hackney, conveyed him far from the place of fight, and after that he was seen beyond the *Tweed*, between *Kelfo* and *Dunee*, after which, what became of him was uncertain. Many think, that he was killed in the Castle of *Hume*, either by Intelligence, between the *English* and the *Humes*, or

in hopes of great Fortunes, which would follow Innovations, and Confusions in the State. To this is added, that one *Carbreth* in the time of *John Duke of Albanies* Government, vaunted, that however the Governour wronged the *Humes*, yet he was one of those who had abated the Insolency of King *James*, and made him know that he was a Mortal, all which, increased the Suspicion of many. The Governour not long after, cut off the Heads of the Earl of *Hume* and his Brother, without any known cause. This noble Prince was lost the twenty fifth year of his Reign.

106. The fatal overthrow of the King and Nobility, filled the remnant of the State with great sorrow and perplexity; the Heads and fairest parts, which Majesty, Authority and Wisdom had made eminent, were cut off, and nothing but

but some turbulent Church-men, Orphan-Noblemen, and timorous Citizens, left to fill their Room. In this maze of perplexity, *James* the Prince is set upon the Throne, *A. D.* 1514. And is committed to the Tutelage of his Mother, together with the Government of the Realm.

But the Government of a Woman and a Child, over a Headstrong People, could not stand long firm : A hot Contest arose among the Clergy for the Archbishop-Prick of *S. Andrews* ; three being put in at one time, one by the Pope, another by the Queen, and a third by the Chapter ; the State was in as bad Case ; *Alexander* Lord *Gordon* usurping almost a Royal Authority, over the Countries benorth the *Ferth*, as the Lord *Hume* also did, upon the South-side. The Queen seeing her Authority contemned, privately, Marries the Earl of *An-*

gus; looking upon him, as one who could Protect her, and hers in Extremity; but this Match instead of heightning, weakened her Interest; the Nobility dividing in two Factions, the one pleading for the Earl of *Douglafs*, and the other opposing him (thinking him too high already) made choice of the Earl of *Arran*, but a third party steps in, of whom the Lord Chamberlain was Chief, who carried the choice from both; pitching upon *John Duke of Albany*: When King *Henry* heard, that this Gentleman was like to carry the Day, he writes to *Scotland*, remonstrating to them, how dangerous this choice might prove to their State: Yet notwithstanding of all that could be said, they adhered to their choice, and sent to *France* to call home the Duke of *Albany*, who furnished with all necessities by the *French King*, with eight well Rigg'd Ships, takes the
Seas,

Seas, and in the Month of *May*, arrived upon the West-coasts of *Scotland*, from whence with a great retinue of the Nobles and Barons of the Country, by easie Journies, the Queen meeting him, he came to the Town of *Edenburgh*, where he is restored in Parliament, to his Fathers inheritance.

At the Presence of this new Governour, the Face of the State turned more beautiful; Oppression is restrained, Justice sincerely executed; the Governour not willing to listen to every mans Advice, gave himself to follow the Council of *John Hepburn* Prior of *S. Andrews*; this man being of a subtle mind, Malicious and Crafty, represented to him things as he pleased, representing the Factionousness of the Nobility, naming several, whom he said the Kingdom could not bear. Among others, he gave out, the Lord Chamberlain to be a man
unpolish'd,

unpolish'd, Stubbornly Stout, mighty in Riches, and Power, of a working Mind, and vehement Spirit : that he spoke against the Chamberlain, &c. The Governour did presently lay hold on this, and changed in his [affection toward him, which the Chamberlain perceiving, could not but reflect upon the Governours ingratitude ; wherefore he resolved to Face about, and striking in with the Queen and her Husband, became very intimate with them, he represented to them what hazard the Prince was in, the Governour being a man of such an unsatiabable Spirit, that nothing but the Crown could set bounds to his Ambition : Advising the Queen to think of a way to prevent it ; they concluded at last, that their only safety would be, that the Queen would transport her Son to *England*.

But as privately as the business was

was managed, it came to the Governours ears, who presently sent a Troop of Horse, who surprized the Castle of *Sterling*, and in it the Queen with her two Sons. The Prince and his Brother are sequestred from their Mother, and committed to the keeping of four Noblemen: Whereupon the Queen, her Husband, and the Chamberlain, with many others mistrusting the Governour, fly to *England*; their sudden departure perplexed the Court exceedingly, which moved the Governour to write to King *Henry*, representing to him, how little reason they had from him to depart the Kingdom; earnestly declaring his respects to the Queen; and that if she, and all that were with her should please to return, she should be very welcom; they hoping that they were sincere, at last were moved to yield to his desires, but when once he had got them within the Country, he re-
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solved to be revenged upon them; this bred new Confusions, for some of the Lords being imprisoned, their Friends break very loose, the Country is daily pestered and impoverished, by Incurfions and Inroads, till at last after great loss on both sides, they come to an Agreement, which was followed with the renewing of the Truce with *England* for some Months.

All things being thus seemingly calmed, both at home and abroad, the forementioned Prior of *S. Andrews*, begins to perswade the Governour, that all his indeavours to settle the Realm, would prove vain, so long as the Earl of *Hume* was alive, whom neither rewards could soften, nor Honours and preferments make constant, upon this the Governour begins to contrive how to get the Earl secured; wherefore he came to *Edenburgh*, and called a Convention of the
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the states, having intreated the Earl of *Humes* Friends, that he would not fail to be there, the matters to be determined, concerned him dearly.

The Earl of *Hume* with his brother *David* came to *Edenburgh*, the Night, before the Day appointed, who were received by the Governour with great Ceremonies, and with more than ordinary Favours entertained, and shortly after, both imprisoned, and a day appointed for their Tryal: The first thing laid to their Charge, was the death of the late King, whom several Witnesses proved to have been seen coming to the Castle of *Hume*, from *Flondon*; this not being proved by pregnant Evidences, he was accused of several other points of Treason, of which he not being able to clear himself to their satisfaction; the Judges prepared and directed by the Governour; pronounce

nounce him and his Brother guilty, and Condemn them to have their Heads chopt off; which Sentence was the next day put in Execution, and their Heads fixt upon the most Conspicuous places of the City. This Calamity of the Family of the *Humes*, bred Terror and Astonishment in many of the Noblemen of the Kingdom, and greatly estranged their Hearts from the Governour.

Ambassadors being sent from *France*, to renew the Ancient League between the two Countries: The Governour was chosen by the Nobility of *Scotland*, to pass into *France* for accomplishing this solemn Action. He was no sooner gone, but the Queen after she had stayed a year in *England*, Honourably dismissed by her Brother came to *Scotland*: Sir *Anthony Darcy*, being by the Governour made Warden of the *Mers*, and
Lothian

Lothian, was slain by Sir *David Hume* of *Wedderburn*, coming to *Dunee*, to hold a Justice Court: Whereupon the Earl of *Arran* was declared Supream Warden, of the Marches, who soundly revenged *Darcies* Death upon the *Humes*.

The Kingdom now began to be sensible of the offence of the Governour; Factions increasing daily, the Nobility and Gentry deciding their Rights by their Swords; in-somuch, that the Earl of *Arran*, who was Provost of *Edenburgh*, having been with the Prince at *Dalkeith* upon his return had the Gates shut upon him; the Citizens pretending that, he intended to invade their Priviledges: Whereupon followed a Tumult in the City, which continued all Night, where a Deacon of the *Crafts* was killed by one of the *Hamiltons*, which did quite alienate the Citizens.

Citizens affection, from the Earl of *Arran*; and made them incline to the Earl of *Angus*; this made the Earls of *Arran*, and *Angus* begin to cross each other: Whereupon followed much Confusion in the Country, and much Blood-shed between the *Douglasses* and the *Hamiltons*; at last having encountered one another with their followers, at *Edenburgh* they fight most desperately in the Street, till at length the *Hamiltons* were forced to retire, having left above fourscore of their number dead upon the Street. These broils coming to the Governours ears in *France*, he made all the haste he could home; coming to *Edenburgh*, he set himself to amend the Enormities, committed in his absence: a Parliament is called, to which many Noblemen and Gentlemen are cited to appear and answer, but some fearing the Event appeared not: Whereupon their Estates are forfeited

forfeited ; several fled into *England*, among which were the *Humes*, and the *Cockburns*, who were the Authors of *Darcies* death, others submitted and were pardoned.

The King of *England* being informed of the Condition of *Scotland*, sent thither an Embassador requiring the Duke to avoid the Country, according to the Articles agreed upon, between him, and the King of *France* in their last Truce. To which he answered, that what the Kings of *France* and *England* agreed upon in their Treaties of Peace, was to him uncertain, but of this he was most certain that neither the King of *England* nor *France*, had Power to Banish him (a Foraigner over them where Authority did not reach,) his Native Country, like over like having no Jurisdiction.

Whereupon King *Henry* gathered
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ed a great Army to Invade *Scotland*. Now they draw to Arms on both sides, the Governour marches with his Army to *Carlisle*, where he pitched his Camp upon the River *Esk*, this struck great Terror to the Citizens of *Carlisle*, who offered him divers presents for their safety of the Town, which were rejected, but the Nobility refusing to go upon *English* ground (suspecting that the Governour only played the Game of the *French*) he was forced to come to a Truce. However the Governour resolving to be revenged upon *England*, went to *France* where he obtained from the King, Three Thousand Pikes, and One Thousand Lances, with which he returned home, and having raised an Army with them he Marches to *England*, and Besieges *Wark*, but is Repulsed; whereupon much against his will, a Truce for some Months is concluded on.

Soon

Soon after, the Administration of the Government was put upon the Prince himself, the Thirteenth Year of his age; the Governour returning to *France*, after which he never returned to *Scotland*. A Parliament is called, wherein a Peace is concluded with *England*, and eight Lords appointed to have the Custody of the Kings Person quarterly. Embassadors were sent to *England*, to treat for a Marriage between the King, and the King of *Englands* Daughter, which came to nothing. The State began of New to be tossed with the troublesome factions of the Queen, - and the Earl of *Angus*; the Queens Faction accused *Angus* of High Treason, for detaining the King against his will: to which the Earl moved the King to give an answer, shewing that he was not kept against his will. But with all sent another Letter secretly, desiring by any means he might be removed

ed from the Earl; upon this advertisement, the Queen, and they of her Faction Assemble what Forces they could raise, and with great expedition marched from *Sterling* to *Edinburgh*. The Earl of *Angus*, with the Citizens of *Edinburgh*, and the King (though against his will) Marched out against them, when the Leaders of the Queens Forces understood, that the King himself was in Person in the advers Army they would advance no farther, but retired back again to *Sterling*, where they Disbanded, and returned every man to his own dwelling place; presently after the Queen sues for a Divorce from the Earl of *Angus*, which the Archbishop of *S. Andrews* granted with the Earls own consent.

The King wearied of his confinement in the Earl of *Angus* his custody, consults with the Lord of *Buccleugh*, and some Borderers, how he

he might be set at Liberty ; they Essayed it by Arms at *Melrofs*, but were put to the worst, then the Earl of *Lenox* undertook it, and raised some Forces for that end, but the Earl of *Angus* having gotten the assistance of the Earl of *Arran*, with several others, quite routed him near *Costerphin* where he was killed in cold Blood.

Now, the Earl of *Angus* thinks himself secure enough, having put all things in (as he thought) to rights, he takes a progress to *Lothian*, leaving the King at *Faulkland*. Now the King amidst his Solitary walks in his Park, bethinks himself what a fair opportunity he had, resolved to essay by stratagem what the Factions of his Nobles could not perform by Force, thereupon he directeth the Forester of the Park to advertise such Gentlemen about as kept Hounds, to attend him

him next Morning, for he would have his Sport early ; he Suppeth sooner then he used , Commanding all to their rest ; the waiters all shifted , and the Court hush'd, shutting his Camber door, in the Apparel of one of his Grooms, unperceiv'd, he pass'd the Guards to the stable, where with two who attended him with ready Horses, he posted to *Sterline*, where many of the Nobility and Gentry flocking to him, he discharged the Earl of *Angus* from all Publick Offices, whereat he was so exasperated, that he and his Friends, followed very extravagant Courses, but the King pursu'd them so, that after much misery at home, they were constrain'd to fly into *England*, where they were Charitably received, and Honourably entertained by King *Henry*.

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The next year the King visited the Borders, holding Justice Courts, and executing Justice upon all Oppressors, Thieves, and Out-Laws there in *Ewisdale*; He caused eight and twenty famous Robbers to be Hanged, others he brought with him to *Edinburgh*; for more publick Execution and Example; yet the Borders were nothing the more Peaceable, for by the means of the Earl of *Angus*, the *English* make daily Incursions, and Spoiles the Country; the *Scots* likewise serving the *English* with the same Sauce, till at last, by the Mediation of the *French* King, a Peace is concluded on, during the Princes Lives; and one Year after the Decease of him who should Dye first.

About this time the *Pope's* Power began to Totter in *England*, King *Henry* having renounced all Subjection to him, because he would not Grant him a Divorce from his Queen *Katharine*, who had been before Married to his Brother, Prince *Arthur*, and then (by a Dispensation from the *Pope*) to him. The *Pope* finding King *Henry* peremptory in his purpose, did, together with the Emperor, deal with King *James* to make War with *England*, and to this end sent an Ambassador privately to *Scotland*: King *Henry* went on with his Affairs in *England*, and

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Executed *John Fisher*, Bishop of *Rochester*, for asserting the *Pope's* Supremacy in *England*: Upon this, the whole *Conclave* stirr'd up the *Pope* against *King Henry*, wherefore he sent another *Ambassador* to *Scotland*, most invectively Exclaiming against the *King of England's* Cruelty, and humbly desiring *King James's* assistance against him.

King James (to try his *Uncle's* Mind) send an *Ambassador* to *England*, to acquaint him with the *Emperors* and *Pope's* Embassage. *King Henry* presently dispatched *William Lord Howard* to *Scotland*, who made such hasty Journeys, that he prevented the News of his coming; he found the *King* at *Sterline*, a part of his Ambassage was, That the two *Kings* must have an interview at *Tork*; this so startled the *Church-men*, fearing, that his *Uncle* might infect the *King* with the *Opinions* of the new *Reformers*, that they opposed it with all their might: Yet the *King* and his *Council* propos'd, that the Meeting might be at *New-Castle*, which the *Lord Howard* would, in no wise, hear of, but departed in a chafe.

King James having so many great *Matches* in his offer, now resolves to accept of some one or other; wherefore Sailing from *Kirkcaldie* in ten days, he arriv'd at

Diep

Diep in *Normandy*. and from thence to *Vandresne*, where the Lady *Mary of Rhipen* was; but upon some considerations he settled not his Affections upon her, though a great Beauty, but went to *Paris*, where he fell in Love with *Magdalen*, Daughter to King *Francis*, with her he was Married in the Church of *Nostradam*, with great Solemnity; and soon after Returned with her to *Scotland*, but to his great Grief; she Dyed within a few Months after, and was Buried at *Holyrood-House*.

Not long after, the King (desirous of Succession) sendeth *David Beaton*, and the Lord *Maxwel* to *France*, to propose Marriage in his Name, to *Mary of Lorrain*, In the mean time, two Plots against his Life are discovered at Court, one by *John*, Eldest Son to the Lord *Forbes*, who thereupon was put to Death; yet the King was much Grieved afterward, finding great probability, that he was accused through Malice: The other was *Jane Douglass*, with her Husband *Archibald Campbell* of *Keepneeth*, who, in the thoughts of many, were as groundlessly Accused as the first, yet both were found Guilty, and Dyed for it.

The King's Marriage with the foresaid Lady, being Concluded, they are Married by Proxie, and she Arrived in *Scotland*,

A. D. 1538. Soon after the Queen Dowager Dyed at *Merhaven*, and was Buried in the *Charter-House* of *Perth*.

Now began the Kingdom to be divided in Matters of Religion, the Reformation breaking in upon them, which perplexed the King exceedingly, not knowing what course to take: His Council was against violent Courses to be followed, but the Prelates, who had most his Ear, gave him a quite contrary Advice; after which, most vigorous Inquisitions are established, and Punishments denounced against all such as departed from *Papery*; whereupon some are Burnt alive, others Banished, and many Imprisoned; amongst which, was that famous Poet and Historian, Master *George Buchanan*, who whilst his Keepers Slept, escaped by a Window of the Prison, the Muses holding the Rope.

The King of *England*, having by this time, so Irritated the *Pope*, that he was Excommunicated, sendeth again to his Nephew King *James*, desiring an Interview at *York*; the Nobility were clearly for it, but the Church-men fearing their *Bacon*, was as much against it, pretending, the hazard that his Person and Kingdom would be lyable to. After long reasoning upon both sides, it was agreed, That the King should not altogether refuse

use to meet his Uncle, but adhere to the first offer proposed to his Ambassador, concerning this Interview; which the King of *England*, rather than his Sute should take no effect, accepts: But an Incurfion, which hapened upon the Borders, made him that he lost all heart to the Interview; here-upon he sendeth many Letters, excusing his stay, also representing his many Grievances and Wrongs; thus were the Seeds of Discord again sown amongst them.

The reformed Religion, by this time, begins to be professed by many; for the curbing of which, the Prelates presents Sir *James Hamilton*, natural Son to the Earl of *Arran*, to be Supream Judge of the Inquisition, which turned to his own Ruine; for while he is vigorously Persecuting all such as were suspected of the reformed Religion, having many in Jayles, and multitudes in Scrolls, to bring within the Labyrinth of a Procefs, the Supream Providence Arresteth himself: For having a Procefs against *James Hamilton*, Sheriff of *Lithgow*, his own Couzen; the said *James* Accuses him of High Treason, for which (notwithstanding all that the Prelates could do in his Favour) he was Tryed, Condemned, and put to Death.

Not long after, divers of the Nobility became to Favor the *Protestant* Religion,

which so perplexed the King, that he knew not what to do; he became very sullen and retired, that he would scarce suffer his own Domesticks to come near, to add to his perplexity, (as he lay in the Palace of *Lisbon*) in the midst of the Night he leaped out of his Bed, and called for Lights, commandeth his Servants to search for *Thomas Scot*, his Justice Clerk, who (he said) stood by his Bed-side loaden with great Weights, curling the time that ever he Served him; for by too much Obedience to him, he was by the Justice of God condemned to everlasting Torments. Soon after, News came, That the said *Thomas Scot* Dyed at *Exeter*, much about the same Hour of the Night. Another Instance of the same nature was, Sir *James Hamilton*, a little after his Death, seemed to the King, to have appeared to him in a gasty manner, with a Sword in his hand, with which he thought he cut off both his Arms, advertising him, he would come again shortly, and be more fully revenged. The next day after the Vision, word came, that both his Sons were departed this Life almost in one hour.

King *Henry* finding himself disappointed, by his Nephew, of their Meeting, and understanding the Church-men to have been

been the occasion of it, maketh Prizes of all the *Scottish* Ships that his Fleet could meet with by Sea, and Incurfions with his garrifoned Souldiers by Land. King *James* directeth *James Lermouth* of *Darfie* to his Uncle, to give fufficient Reasons for his not meeting him at *New-Castle*, and to demand Restitution of his Ships. King *Henry* not only refuseth to restore the Ships, but also delaying the Answer of the *Scottish* Ambassador to gain time, sendeth Sir *Robert Byrnes*, seconded with the Earl of *Angus*, and Sir *George Douglass*, in hasty manner, to invade *Scotland*: These to the number of *Three Thousand*, Burn and Destroy all before them, till at last the Earl of *Huntly*, with some Borderers, meeting them at a Place called *Faldarrigg*, quite routed them, Killed many, and took some Prisoners.

The next Summer King *Henry* sent the Earl of *Norfolk* towards *Scotland* with an Army of *Forty Thousand* Men, accompanied with a great many of the *English* Nobility. King *James* advertised of their coming, Mastered an Army of *Thirty Thousand* Men on *Falla-von*, to Oppose them. When the Duke of *Norfolk* understood that he was resolved to give him Battel, choosing rather to make an honourable Retreat, than give a doubtful Charge, he

retireth off the *Scottish* ground: Whereupon King *James* encouraged his Nobility and Army to follow them, and revenge old Quarrels: The Nobles answered, *That to defend their Prince and Country, they would hazard their Lives, or whatever was dear to them.* If the Enemy had staid upon *Scottish* Ground, they would either make them retire, or Dung the Field with their Carcasses. But to Invade *England*, they did not think their Quarrel just enough, neither had they Ammunition enough to Engage with so strong an Enemy in his own Country; that they thought it enough, that upon their approaching, they made the *English* retire, if not fly; for whether they did fly or retire, they had suffered as much Wrong as they had done. The King finding them thus obstinate, returneth with his Army to *Edenburgh*, where he immediately Disbanded them; he begins most bitterly to reflect upon the Noble mens refusing to Invade *England*, which was aggravated and abetted by Cardinal *Beaton*, *Oliver Sinclair*, and others. The Lord *Maxwell* seeing the King so highly Offended, desired His Majesty to give him *Ten Thousand* men, and he would ingage his Honour, to effect something to the King's Satisfaction; the King thanketh him for his

his Offer, appointeth a Rendezvous upon the *West* Marches: No Proclamations are divulged for the levies of Men, but close Letters sent. The Cardinal, and the Earl of *Arran*, March towards *Haddingtown*, and the *East* Borders; and several Earls, Lords, and Barons, accompanied with the King's Domestick Servants, ride to the *West* Borders: The Night before they rode, the King himself came to *Lochmabtan* to attend the Event.

Sir *Thomas Wharton*, Warden of the Marches, much troubled at such a frequent Assembly of the *Scottish* Riders; raising the Power of the Country, placeth them by a Hill, where he might take a view of the Forces. The *Scottish* Lords beholding the *English* putting themselves in a Fighting posture, desire to know the King's Lieutenant-General; whereupon *Oliver Sinclave* is mounted upon crossed Pikes, and the Commission read, wherein he is designed to be Lieutenant, and all Commanded, in the King's Name, to follow him. No sooner began the Commission to be read, but such a Tumult, and confused Clamour arose in the Army, that there was no Order kept; every thing running in Confusion. The *English* taking advantage of the Disorder, brake in among them; while they stand in

Amaze, doubting whether to Fly or Stand. Here is a general Surprize, most part willingly rendering themselves to the *English*, without any shew of Defence; many of the Nobility and Gentry were taken and carried Prisoners to *London*, where they remained till after the King's Death.

The certainty of this voluntary Defeat coming to the King at *Lochnabban*, so Stupified and Astonished him, that he had neither Council nor Resolution what to follow; apprehending by this and their former Actions, that the Nobility had Conspired his overthrow. After which he came to *Faulkland*, where he gave himself over to Sorrow: Now are his Thoughts busied with Revenge, as also with rage against his Nobility. Long Watchings, continual Cares and Passions, abstinence from Food and Recreation, had so extenuated his Body, that pierced with Grief, Anxious, Impatience, Despair, he remained affixed to his Bed. To Comfort him, Letters came from *Lithgow* to him, That his Queen was delivered of a Daughter; when he heard it was a Daughter, he turned his Face from them that read the Letter, and Sighing a Farewel to the World: *It will end as it began* (sayes he) *the Crown came by a Woman, and it will go with one.* The Cardinal put some blank Papers in his

his hand, of which they Composed a Letter-Will, which, whether he Subscribed or not, is uncertain: After which he spoke not many Words that could be understood; he Dyed the *Thirteenth* of December, *Anno Dom. 1542.* in the *Thirty-Third* Year of his Age, and *Thirty-Second* of his Reign; not without Suspicion of having got an *Italian* Pisset by the Cardinal's means.

The King was no sooner Dead (leaving his young Daughter, who was afterward called *Mary*, to Succeed) then the Cardinal proclaimed his Last Will, wherein were expressed four Protectors or Regents, of whom himself was the First and Principal, and with him were joyned the Earls of *Huntly*, *Argyle*, and *Murray*. But within a Week after, the Chase was turned: For the Earl of *Arran* being advised by the Lord of *Grange*, who was Treasurer, and Master *Henry Balneaves*, with some others, caused to Assemble the Peers of the Realm, representing to them his undoubted Title to the Government of the Kingdom, during the Minority of her, to whom, by Line, he should Succeed, if she want Succession of her own body. The Cardinal opposed himself, and all his Interest against *Arran*, but it was carried by many Voices; whereupon *Arran* was

was declared Governor, and with publick Proclamation invested in his Office.

A Parliament soon followed, wherein the Clergy most violently pressed, That severe Edicts might be Published against those they called *Hereticks*: But others Propounding in Parliament, whether such, of the People, as could not Speak Latine, might not have the Word of their Salvation in the Language they understood, as Lawfully as they that understood Latine, must have it in that Language; it was Voted *Affirmative*, and at last, after much debating, it passed into an Act, *That it was free for all Men and Women to Read the Scripture in their own vulgar Tongue*; and all Acts made to the contrary were rescinded.

King *Henry* (before the Parliament was ended) sent an Ambassador to *Scotland*, whose Embassage was to Contract a perpetual League and Amity between the Two Kingdoms; and that all Occasions of Wars might be taken away, a Match was proposed, by the Ambassador, between young Prince *Edward*, and the Queen of *Scotland*; which was by the Governour and Parliament Accepted; whereupon they sent their Ambassadors to *England*, where things came so far, that both Parties declared their Agreement in all Parti-

Particulars, except the time when the young Queen should be delivered to the English.

The *Papists* foreseeing what would probably follow, if the Queen should be put in their Enemy, the King of *England's* hand; begin, with all their might, to Oppose it: about this time the Governors base Brother, *John Hamilton*, came from *France*, who was very helpful to his brethren the *Papists*, in carrying on all their Affairs. At last, partly by few promises of great Things, and partly by Threatning to declare him an Enemy to *Holy-Church*, if he complied not, they make him Condescend to break with *England*; whereupon ensued great and bloody Wars between the Two Kingdoms; for King *Henry* immediately sent a strong Army to *Scotland*, who came as far as *Edenburgh*, committing great Hostilities. In compensation of which, the *Scots* enter *England*: Burning and Destroying all before them, returning again with great Spoil.

Mr. George Wishart, being by Cardinal *Beaton*, burnt Alive for the *Prot. stant* Religion; the said Cardinal was surprized by *Norman Loshie* Master of *Rothes*, *William Kirkaldie* of *Grange*, and *John Loshie* of *Park-Hill*, in his Castle of *St. Andrews*, and put to Death; Possessing themselves of the Castle
for

for their Security, knowing that now they were to have many and powerful Enemies, which accordingly fell out; for the *Papists* procure an Army from *France*, under the conduct of *Monsieur Deosel*, who besieged the Castle, and soon after took it.

King *Henry* being now Dead, his Son King *Edward* sent an Army of *Ten Thousand* Men to *Scotland*: The *Popish* Party there procures the like number from *France*; these two Armies grievously infested the Country. The next Year the Queen was at Six years of Age Transported by the *West Seas* into *France* (escaping the *English Fleet*, that watched for her about *Calice*) and soon after Married to the *Dauphine*.

However, the Reformation goes on, notwithstanding the Queen-Mother, who is now stiled *Queen-Regent* her opposition. She was Assisted in her Designs by the *French* (as the Reformers were also by the *English*) but her Death put a stop to the Persecution; which gave the *Protestants* opportunity of putting things in order, relating to the *Worship of God*. Great Preparations were making in *France*, for invading of *Scotland*, and root out the *Reformed Religion*: This terrified the Reformers mightily; but while they were in a Consternation, not knowing what to do,

do, the King of *France* Dyed, and their Queen remained a Widdow; this was a great Deliverance to them, for by his Death the intended Invasion came to nothing.

Soon after, the Queen comes Home, and sets up *Mass* in her Chappel, which the Reformers opposed. This bred much confusion in the State; but the Queen finding that the Body of the People, with most part of the Nobility were against her Way, she became a little more calm, condescending that some Maintenance might be settled upon the Ministers.

About this time, the Earl of *Huntly* breaks out in a Rebellion in the North; to oppose which, the Queen went her self in Person, and Routed him, near *Aberdeen*, his Sons, and many of his Friends being Slain, himself also Dying in the place without any Wound.

The *Easter* following, *Mass* began to be very publick at *Edinburgh*, which so incensed the Lords and others, That they Imprisoned several Priests: The Queen began to Storm at this, but they told her, That what they did was according to Law, and they would justify it in *Parliament*.

In *July* 1564. The Earl of *Lenox*, with his Son *Henry Stewart*, Lord *Darby*, return

turn from *England*, and were very graciously received by the Queen, who took such Affection to *Darby*, that she Posts away *Leithington* to Queen *Elizabeth*, shewing her, That she meant to Marry him: Queen *Elizabeth* (pretending her disliking of such Contracts of Princes with Subjects) labours to diswade her from it; but under-hand promotes it for her own ends. The Queen (with some difficulty) gets her intended Marriage ratified in Parliament, which was afterward Proclaimed by name, *Henry* and *Mary*, King and Queen of *Scotland*, and Solemnized the *Twenty-Seventh* of *July*, 1565.

This procures great Alterations in the State; for several Lords and Gentlemen of the Reformation, being Summoned to Appear before the King and Queen; and upon Non-appearance, were declared Rebels: Whereupon, the King and Queen presently take Armes; the Lords, with their Intention, fled into *England*, where they stayed a while under Queen *Elizabeth*'s Protection, who afterward dismissed them, writing to the King and Queen in their Favours; at length they came to an Agreement, which yet continued not long.

For the King beginning to be jealous of the daily resort of *French-men* to Court, and

and of their great Favor with the Queen, caused one of them, called *Rizio*, who from a Musitian, was advanced to be the Queen's Secretary for *French*, to be seized in her Chamber, and presently put to Death; and finding that this Action brought him under the odium of the *Papists*, he made a shew of turning *Protestant*, calling home several of the Baniſhed Lords and others: But however, from that day he began to be despised by the Queen, and *Boswel* is advanced.

The *Nineteenth* of *June*, 1566. The Queen, at *Edinburg*, was Delivered of a Son, to the great Joy of all the Kingdom; he was Baptized at *Sterlin*, *December* the *Seventeenth*, and called *James*; the Witnesses were the Earl of *Bedford* for Queen *Elizabeth*, who in her Name presented a Font of pure Gold, valued at *Three Thousand Crowns*; the Count *de Briance* for the *French King*, and an Ambassador for the Duke of *Savoy*.

The King finding himself daily slighted by the Queen, repaired to his Father at *Glasgow*, where, by the way, he was taken very ill with a Pain in his Stomack; when he came to *Glasgow* his Body breaks out in blewish Blisters, which when the Physicians saw, they knew him to have been

been Poisoned; but with their Antidotes, and his own vigorous Youth, he Recovered. Not long after, the Queen Visited him at *Glasgow*; and prevailed with him to come to *Edinburg*; he Lodged in the *Kirk-Field* for his Health (as was pretended): But many suspected that the Earl of *Bothwel* had a Design upon him, but few durst adventure to tell him of it: Yet the Earl of *Orkney* told him, *That if he retired not hastily out of that Place, it would cost him his Life*; this Advertisement moved the Earl of *Bothwel* to hasten forward his Enterprize, laying a Train of Powder under the House where the King lay, which in the Night time did Blow it up; but it was said, *That the King was taken forth, and brought Alive to a Stable, where a Napkin was stopped in his Mouth, and he therewith Suffocated.*

Presently after, *Bothwel* obtains a Divorce from the Pope, to free him of his Wife, and was Married to the Queen, *May the Fifteenth, 1567.* Whereupon the Lords take Arms (the Queen and *Bothwel* being at *Dumbar*) resolving to call him to an Account for what was past: the Queen also, and he, sent to their Friends to come to their Defence; the two Armies Faces each other at *Seaton*: Then *Bothwel* steps out upon Horse-back, between the Armies, offer-

offering to Fight with any that durst Charge him with that foul Aspersi^on of Murdering the King: *James Murray* offers the Combat, but he is refused, as not equal in Honour; then his Brothers, the *Laird of Tully-Bardine*, Accepts the Challenge; him he refuseth, because he was not a Noble-man; then the Lord *Byndsay* presents himself, telling him, That he was his Equal every way: but the Queen recalled *Borbmel*, and would not suffer them to Fight. In fine, the Queen finding the Confederates resolute, and their Number exceeding her own, she desires *Borbmel* to shift for himself, for that she would put her self in their Hands; which accordingly she did, and was by them conveyed to *Edinburgh*, and after to the Castle of *Lochevine*. The Queen of *England* sends her Ambassador to the Lords, desiring, That the Queen might have her full Liberty; and that the Prince might be sent to *England* to be Educated: At length Matters were wrought to that point, that she must of necessity resign the Crown to her Son.

108. This young Prince was Crowned at *Stirling*, the Twenty-fourth of July, Anno Dom. 1567. at thirteen Months and eight days old. The Earls of *Montrose* and *Hume*, taking the Coronation Oath for him:

him: Master *Knox* also Preached the Coronation Sermon. The Earl of *Murray* is, within a Month after, created Regent; he presently Summons a Parliament, wherein divers are Executed, as having Accession to the late Kings Murder; which occasioned many Factions in the State, and much hatred to the *Regent*.

In the mean time the Queen was conveyed out of *Lochlavin*, by *George Douglas* the Governours Brother, my Lord *Seaton*, and divers of the House of *Hamilton*, with their dependers waited to receive her, and conveyed her to *Hamilton*: The Regent being at *Glasgow*, draws together what men he could so suddenly command, and with them Marches to *Langside-moor*, where it was Fought most Briskly; but the Queen, though being more in number, was worsted; after which she lost all courage, never resting till she was in *England*: The Regent returned Victor, and distributed the Spoil among his Friends and Dependants.

The Queen of *England* sends Ambassadors to the Regent, desiring him to send Commissioners to her, to give her a reason of their thus proceeding against their Queen, upon which he himself went to *Berwick* for that purpose: After long reasoning, they parted without concluding any

any thing. The Regent returning home, did not sit long Idle ; for the Earl of *Hamilton* pretending a right to the Regency, conveins his friends at *Glasgow*, the Regent presently went against him. He finding himself disappointed of many that he expected to come to his Assistance, submitted himself, and is made prisoner, Queen *Mary*, being by the Queen of *Englands* order conveyed to *Carlisle*. The Duke of *Norfolk* in hopes to get her in Marriage, became mighty forward to procure her liberation; which made *Queen Elizabeth* begin to grow jealous of him; whereupon he is committed to the Tower, a Conspiracy being discovered, which he managed for relieving the Queen of *Scots*.

The Regent having brought things to some order at home, the *Hamiltons* seeing it impossible for them now to contend with him, Killed him most Treacherously and Basely, as he was passing through *Lithgow*, having shot him with a *Hakbut*, out at a Window, *January* the 22d. 1569. About three Months after *Lennox*, the Kings Grandfather is chosen Regent. *Hamilton* being by all refused, he marches with 5000 to *Lithgow*, to suppress the *Queens* Faction, they intended to call a Parliament; there great confusion

Confusion follows over all the Kingdom.

A Parliament being summoned by the Regent at *Sterling*, they began to reform abuses, which are very many; but they thinking themselves secure, took no care to keep Guards: Whereupon one *George Bell* marches from *Edenburgh*, in the Night time as guid to the Earl of *Huntly*; he commanded five hundred men, they surprised them all in their Beds, some escaped, and others were taken Prisoners; but the Regent himself was killed in the Tumult.

Those who were for the King, chose the Earl of *Mar* Regent; about this time the Duke of *Norfolk* was arraigned, and found guilty of Complotting with *Queen Mary* against *Queen Elizabeth*, and within four Months after had his Head chopt off upon Tower Hill, where he confessed all the indictment: *Mar* about a year after being chosen Regent, dyes at *Sterling*; to succeed whom, *Morton* was without controversie Elected.

The King was committed to the keeping of *Alexander Arskine*, and Mr. *George Buchanan* made his Tutor, none of the *Queens* Party being permitted to come near him. The Faction had by this time become very unnatural; the Mother against the Son, and the Son against the Mother.

Mother. *Edenburgh Castle*, which *Kirkaldie of Grange* kept for the *Queen*, is besieged and taken by the *Regent*, and the Governour, with his Brother Hanged. The *Regent* proud of his Success, began to be somewhat extravagant, which was a forerunner of his downfall; which his Enemies improved to his disadvantage: Whereupon he is deposed.

The King seeing that things were turning from bad to worse, took the Scepter in his own Hand, having the Assistance of twelve Noblemen, whereof *Mactoun* was one: A *Parliament* soon after is called at *Edinburgh*, where the King appeared to his People, being yet but twelve years Old. In this *Parliament* was ratified that *Confession of Faith* inserted in the late *Test* in *Scotland*.

Anno Dom. 1582. Fell out the *Road* of *Ruthwen*, where the King was Seized by some of his Nobles, and carried to *Edinburgh*, upon pretence, That he was Misled by bad Councils: They kept him under a sort of Restraint for above a Year; but at last, being at *St. Andrews*, he was Relieved by *Colonel Stewart* Captain of the Castle; for as the King had entred the Gate, the *Colonel* presently shuts it, and by this means shuts out the company that attended the King: Soon after, many

many of them are Imprisoned, but all obtain a Pardon, except the Earl of *Gloucester*, who was Arraigned, Condemned, and Executed, *Anno Dom. 1584.*

About which time there is a Plot discovered in *England*, to set the Queen of *Scots* at Liberty; in which the Lord *Paget*, *Thromorton* and others were concerned, who accordingly suffered for it. But the Suspicion of all reflected upon Queen *Mary*, which hastened her ruine: Whereupon she was removed from her Fifteen Years Imprisonment under the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, to Sir *Amias Patler*, and Sir *Drew Drury* in *Fotheringham* Castle, on purpose to put her upon extremities of Redress against their extream Imprisoning: Whereupon she deals with the *Pope* and *Spain* to hasten the means of her Relief, but it proved the hastening of her destruction.

The Council of *England* after long deliberation what to do with Queen *Mary*, at last resolved to proceed against her upon *Aug. 27. Eliz. Against Plotters or Contrivers of the Queens Death.* To which purpose a Commission under the Great Seal issued out, Impowering twenty-four Noble-Men and others therein, who came to the Castle the 11th. of *Octob. 1536.* to Try her. The manner of her Tryal was

was thus. A Chair of *State* was set, as for the Queen of *England*, at the upper end of the Presence Chamber. Beneath against it was placed a Chair for the Queen of *Scots*; close to the Walls on both sides of the Cloath of *Estate*, seats were made for the Lords; next to these were the Knights, Privy Councillors. Forward before the Earls, sate the two Chief Justices, and on the other side, other two Justices. At a Table in the midst sate the Attorney General, the Solicitor, a Sergeant at Law, the Clerk of the Crown, and two Notaries.

The Inditement being read, she declined their Jurisdiction, being a free Princess, and not a Subject to the Crown of *England*; to which it was Answered, That her declinator was in vain, for whosoever offends the Laws of *England* in *England* must be subject to the same, and accordingly examined and Judged. So they proceeded to examine the Evidence, and after a long Tryal, and much spoken on both sides, she is found guilty. Not many dayes after a Parliament was called, wherein Queen *Elizabeth* was besought, that the Sentence against the Queen of *Scots*, might be put in Execution. The Queen desired that some other methods might be consulted for safely, and that

poor distressed Queen spared; but they answer, What no other satisfaction? Whereupon the Sentence was Proclaimed throughout London and all the Kingdom. King James hearing of his Mothers condition, writ several Letters to Queen Elizabeth, passionately desiring, that the Sentence might be reversed; but all to no purpose: for soon after she signed a Warrant for a *Mandate* fitted for the Great Seal for her Execution, which was performed upon *Wednesday*, the 8th. of *February*, 1586.

Queen Elizabeth immediately after Writes a Letter full of Apologies, and fair promises to King James; yet notwithstanding in great discontent, he calls home his Ambassadors from the Courts of England. The States of Scotland urge him to a revenge: The King of Spain also, and the Pope promise him great assistance, if he would undertake it; but he thought fit to delay for a time, which made England the more suspicious of his Designs. Wherefore an Ambassador was sent to him, earnestly desiring him to take off his adherence from Forreign Friendship, assuring him that his Mothers fate would be no prejudice to his right of Succession, which was a powerful Argument with him.

The

The next Year, the Kings Marriage with the King of *Denmarks* Daughter was agreed upon. In the mean time, the Popish Lords, such as *Hansly*, *Cranford* and *Arrol*, make a Rebellion in the North; to suppress which, the King himself went in person; at his coming, the Rebels disperse; the Headers of them submitted to the Kings Mercy, and are committed close Prisoners, and not long after Tried and found Guilty; but the Sentence was delayed to an indefinite time, which at last turned to a Pardon.

The King hearing that his Marriage was consummated at *Denmark* by Proxie, and the Queen at Sea, was soon after surprised with the News, that her Navy was beat into *Norway* by a Storm: He presently resolves to go thither, and meet Her, which he does very privately; leaving the Government of the Kingdom to his Council. Within five dayes he arrives at *Norway*, where he was solemnly Married the next Sunday. From thence he went with his Queen to Visit the Queen Mother of *Denmark*; where they staid till *April* following: Then having sent for Shipping to return, they Landed at *Leith* the 20th. day of *May*, Anno Dom. 1596. and a little after the Queen was solemnly Crowned at *Holy-Rood-House*.

Though the King made severe Laws against *Feuds*, yet were they not quite suppressed, for by reason of a quarrel between the Earles of *Huntly*, and *Murray* the North broke very loose, as did the *Kers* also in the South; but they were soon suppressed, till *Bothwel* afterward (being Imprisoned, for consulting with Witches to take away the Kings Life, and having escaped, made an attempt upon the Kings Lodgings, and was repulsed;) being suspected to have been with *Murray*, the Earl of *Huntly* procures a Warrant to take him; and coming to *Dunblair*, where *Murray* was, firing the House, *Murray* attempting to make his Escape was Barbarously Murdered.

Bothwel having so often been disappointed of his designs, at last having got some of the Lords on his side, he came in by the *Postern-gate*, under disguise of attending my Lady *Arbole*, with another of his Companions armed, to the very Bed-Chamber; where he forced the King to grant him a Pardon, which was the next day repealed in Council, and *Bothwel* and his Associates forced to fly.

Anno Dom. 1593. The Queen was delivered of her first Born in *Sterling*, where he was Christned in the Chappel Royal, by the Name of *Henry Frederick*. Two Years

Years after, Princess *Elizabeth* was born at *Edinburgh*.

The King resolving to bring the Church of *Scotland* to a Conformity in Government, and Ceremonies, did occasion much confusion; for the Ministers strong opposed; having also a great part of the Nobility on their side. The Popish Lords and others unable to stand out any longer, submitted to the Censure of the Church. The next Year a Parliament is called, wherein the King will have some of the Ministers sit as representing the Church; being Church Affairs, as well as Affairs of State are handled there.

Anno Dom. 1599. John Earl of *Goury*, and his Brother *Alexander*, attempt to kill the King at *Perth*; but both of them dyed in the attempt, and had all their Lands seized for the Kings use. In commemoration of which, the 5th. of *August* is annually celebrated.

The 26th of *February*, 1600. Prince *Charles* was born at *Donfermling*, which afterward was King of Great Britain, &c. The *Jesuits* having no hope of Toleration in *Scotland*, all their Politicks having failed them, they went the old way to work. One *Moubray* at the Court of *Spain*, undertook to kill King *James*, but as he was upon his way to *London*, he

was discovered by an *Italian*, who accused him of his intended Murther; whereupon they were both taken, and sent to *Scotland*. *Monbray* was committed to the Castle; where having found a way to break the Iron Grates of the Prison window, thought to have let himself down by a Rope; which proving too short, he fell from the precipice, and dashed out his braines upon a Rock.

Queen *Elizabeths* health beginning to decay, by reason of her age, and the great troubles she had undergone, removed from *London* to *Richmond*, where she daily became weaker and weaker. The Lord *Admiral*, Lord *Keeper*, and Secretary *Cecil* came from the Council to know her pleasure concerning her Successor. She answered, *My Throne is for a King, none shall Succeed me.* *Cecil* asked her, *What King?* She said, *What other King, than my Kinsman the King of Scots?* Then after some time not stirring, she leasurely turned her head about and dyed, the *Seventyeth* year of her Age, the 24th. of *March*. 1602.

Her eyes being shut, the same day the Lords *Spiritual* and *Temporal* being Assembled, proclaimed her death, and declared King *James* her Successor: Presently Posting Letters to him, acquainting

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ing him with the *Queens* Death, and (being a Body without a Head) humbly desiring his Majesty to hasten to them, how soon, and in what manner he pleaseth. The King having communicated these Letters to his Privy - Council; returns them his acknowledgment of their dutiful Affection.

The King sets out for *England*, ordering the *Queen* to follow Twenty days after, the Princes *Henry*, *Charles*, and Princess *Elizabeth* at further Pleasure. He was most magnificently Entertained - all the way, having a Gallant train of *Scottish* Noblemen and other Gentlemen, to convey him to *Berwick*, where he was most magnificently received by the *English*, and accompanied with Shouts and Acclamations of Joy by all ranks, in his Journey through *England*, till he came to *London*. His first Reception was in the *Charter-House*, where he stayed four days, having conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon 80 Gentlemen. On *St. James's* day the King and Queen were Crowned at *Westminster* in the Fatal Marble Chair.

Secretary *Elphinston* was within a few years after accused by the King, for Writing Letters to the *Pope* in his Name; which he confessed, and was thereupon committed, but soon after pardoned.

The King was not allowed to enjoy the pleasure of his new Title with Peace, for soon after followed the Treason of the Lord *Cobham* and *Gray*, with *Sir Walter Rawley*, and others; for which, some of the number being condemned to dye, and brought to the very Block, obtained a Pardon.

His Majesty took upon him the Title of *Great Britain*, to take away every thing that might be occasion of discord amongst the Subjects of the two Kingdoms, and to that effect were sundry of his Majesties Chief Officers of Estate, sent for to *England* by Commission; viz. The Earl of *Montrose* Great Chancellour of *Scotland*, *Francis* Earl of *Errol*, Lord great Constable, *Alexander* Lord *Urquhart* and *Fyfe* President. *Sir Thomas Hamilton* Advocate, the Lords, *Lithgow* and *Roxburgh*; with sundry others of the Nobility, with *Sir John Sharp*, and *Sir Thomas Craig*, Learned Lawyers. These meeting with the Chancellour, Treasurer, Secretary, had many Learned Orations, Conferences, and Speeches, wherein the King assisted himself sometime in person. This great meeting was dissolved without any great business done.

At this time came to *England* *Don John de Velasco* great Constable of *Castile*, and
Extra-

Extraordinary Ambassador from the King of Spain, to take Oath of the King for observation of the Articles of Peace concluded between these two Kings. Like as Baron Howard of Effingham, and Earl of Nottingham, and High Admiral of England, was sent into Spain, to take the King of Spain's Oath for observation of Peace. Like as Edward Baron of Beauchamp and Earl of Hartford, were sent into the low Countries for the same purpose. The Earl of Rutland was sent into Denmark, and sundry Noblemen and Gentlemen, to sundry Kings and Princes, and Common-wealths, his Confederates and Allyances. Thomas Percie, Robert Catesbie, Thomas Winter, by the instigation of some Jesuits, having intended to Overthrow the King, His Queen, and Posterity, at one blow, intended that most inhumane and barbarous Treason, called, The Powder-Plot; and to that effect, associating themselves with Sir Edward Dickbee, Ambrose Rockwood, John Grant, the two Wrights, with sundry others fell to digging of the Vault, where after long travail, hearing that the Cellers were to Let, Hyring the Cellers which were under the Parliament House, to the use of Mr. Thomas Piercie one of the Kings Gentlemen Pensioners, and one of the chief Plotters; where conveying in

the said *Cellars* under the Parliament-House, a great quantity of *Gun-Powder*, with *Billets* and *Faggots*, with sundry other combustible stuff, the principle Plotters removed themselves to *Warwickshire*, under pretence of a Match Hunting, and at that time to surprize Lady *Elizabeth*, then in the custody of the Lord *Hadington*, whom they meant to proclaim *Queen*, and in her Name to enter into Arms. But there is an eye in Heaven, that seeth mens actions, and lays them open to the view of the World, by weak means, and weak instruments: All things succeeding thus happily, as they thought; and leaving *Faulkes*, alias *Johnstown* to give Fire to the Train in the Night time by Torch: The Lord *Monteagle* going along in his *Coach*, an unknown Fellow presents him with a Letter: The tenor whereof was to withdraw his Lordship from that session of parliament, wherein there was something to be done against the *Catholicks*, but there was a terrible blow to be given, and no man should know who should be the giver of it, and when the Letter was burnt, the Peril was ended. My Lord *Monteagle*, in Religion Popish, notwithstanding delivereth the Letter to *Salisbury*, who acquainting my Lord *Chamberlain*, and after my Lord *Admiral*, and the

the Earls of *Worster*, and *Northampton*, who not finding out the meaning of the Letter, and knowing that the KING was well seen in such hid misteries, present it to his MAJESTY in the privy Gallery: The King Reading it over, and over again, *Salisbury* told him that he thought some Mad Fellow had written it: his Majesty asking the reason of *Salisbury*: He replied, because he writ there was a terrible blow to be given, and no man should know who should be the giver: His Majestie answered, that the last sentence made the other more clear: *That the Letter being burnt, the Peril was ended*, which the burning of the Letter could make to no purpose to hinder the Peril. The King assured him that it was some blowing up of powder, and therefore desired that his houses might be surveyed. After examination, *Whingard*, keeper of the Parliament House, told that he had let the House to Mr. *Thomas Percie*; & after some pains taken that same night, by the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord *Knever*, Mr. *Doublde*, found the foresaid *Faukes* with a Dark Lanthorn, ready to enter the House, but he being apprehended, the Blow was prevented; where swift fame carrying it down to the Country, the principal Plotters

ters knew not where to flee to hide their heads. They surprize *Warwick* Castle, where being affrighted with drying of Gun-Powder, and other strange Dreams, seeing Castles and Towers blown up in the Air, they were at last besieged in the Castle of *Warwick*, where *Percie* and *Catesbee* were both Shot with one *Musquet*, shot back to back, the rest were apprehended and brought to *London*, where after the Confession of all for the most-part, and penitence and contrition in some, craving pardon of his Majestie and Countrie, for such an horrible and inhumane Fact, *Catesbee*, *Grant*, *Winter*, and *Bates* were Executed at the West of *Pauls*; as also, *Winter*, the two *Wrights*, and *Faukes*, and *Ambrose Rockwood* at *Westminster*. So here we see the God of light brought the deed of Darkness to light, and as they said by their Confession, to cast the aspersi-
on and Guilt of the Action upon the *Puritanes*, so the God of Heaven would have it to fall upon the Plotters themselves.

After this followed the Nuptial of that Noble Lady, Lady *Elizabeth*, matched with the Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhyne*. At which time that Noble Prince, Prince *Henry*. a prince so compleat of all Vertues, that *Europe* could not shew his second, a
Prince

Prince so *Mars*-like, and so beloved of all military men, and so beloved of them; that true *Mæcenas* of Vertue, and Learning; as appeared by his Valiant, his Active, and his Princely prise, wherein he intituled himself by the Name, *Meliades*, Lord of the Isles; challenging the Gentry of Great Britain; which was performed in the Hall of *Whitehall* by Torch Light; the challengers were with him, the Duke of *Lennox*, the Earls of *Arundal*, *Southampton*, *Pembroke*, Sir *Thomas Somerses*, and Sir *Richard Preston*; where before the King, the Queen, the Peers of the whole Island, with the concurrence of all Forraign Ambassadors, where he gave testimony of his Activeness, Agility and Quickness, which cannot be expressed to the Life, how every thing was done in the Action, and performed, and the prises given to the defendants, where the challengers and defendants were most Royally Feasted the next day, as the prise and reward of their Vertue and Valour, given by the Noblest Lady of Britain, according to the Tennor of the challenge; and was given by Lady *Elizabeth* his sister;

12. 1. Philip Earl of *Montgomerie*.
 2. Thomas *Dearse*, son to the Lord *Dearse*.
 3. Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Lochinvar*. This Triumph being ended to his no small honour.

Honour. Much more might be said of this great Prince, who was taken away in the prime of his Years, (to the great grief of all his *Majesties* most loving subjects) to eternal happiness: for our sunset, ensued no night, by arising of the day star of our *Britain*, CHARLES our hope, who long may reign over us.

His Majesty being possess'd with a longing desire to see his Ancient native Kingdom; made Progress in *Anno* 1617. and did so much by easie journey, till he came to *Berwick* upon *Tweed*; where he reposed himself two or three dayes. From thence he came to the *Bound-Rod*: The Earle *Hume* hereditary Sheriff of the *Mers*, welcomed his Majesty with a gallant train of Gentlemen, being three thousand well mounted. His Majesty alighted at the *Rod*, and received the Dukes of *Lennox* and *Buckingham*, the Earls of *Arundate*, *Rutland*, *Pembroke*, *Souhampton*, *Montgomery*, and *Carlile*, with many others of his Court, very Royally, making them welcome; and mounted his Horse again: He rode to *Dungliffe* the Earl of *Hume* his residence, where he was bountifully entertained. The next day he removed to *Seaton*, the residence of the Earl *Winton*, where he was most Royally entertained. The next day he rode forward towards *Edinburgh*, where compassing the
Town

Town, riding the way of the Long-gate, he entred the West Port, where the Provost, Bayliffs and Counsel attended him in their bounds; where Mr. *John Hay*, in name of the town, made an eloquent Oration, welcoming His Majesty, and was delivered to him a fair Bason with a thousand Pieces of Gold. Riding along to the high Church, being conducted by the Trained Bands of the Town, being clad in Velvet and Satin with Partizados in their hands; and entring there he heard a Learned Sermon, by the Right Reverend Father in God the Arch-bishop of St. *Andrews*; where after Sermon, he mounted his Horse and going toward the Abby, where at St. *Johns* Cross, the Provost taking leave of him, his Majesty Knighted him. And within few dayes his Majesty rode to his Parliament, with his Peers, Prelats, Barons, and Burgeses, and thereafter was most sumptuously feasted by the Town of *Edinburgh*. It is needless to set down in particulars what was done, because I intend Brevity. His Majesty removed to *Linlithgow*, and so to *Scriving*; where he was feasted by the Earl of *Mar*. Thereafter he went to *Dunfermling*, *Faulkland*, *Seone*, &c. Where by the way he was feasted at *Dearie* the Arch-Bishops residence. It were tedious to rehearse the Learned Orations, Poetical *Poems*, which were

were presented to His Majesty and are extant in a Book, called, *The Muses Welcome*. His Majesty crossing *Tay* to *Angus*, had every where most Royal Entertainment; and returning the same way to *Sterling*, and so to *Glasgow*, where he was received by the Town: Thereafter he went to *Lochlawmount*, where he hunted, and slew many Deer; and crossing the River of *Clyde* to *Paisley*, where he was Entertained three dayes together by the Earl of *Abercorne*: From thence to *Hamilton* Pallace, where he was Honourably Entertained by the *Marquess*: From thence to *Sanquibair*, and so to *Dumfries*: Thereafter crossing the River of *Eske*, he went to *Carlisle*, where he kept his fifth Day of *August*. And so taking along the West Sea Bank, through the Countries of *Cumber*, *Westmerland*, *Lancashire*, and *Cheshire*, and so crossing through the middle of *England*, he returned to *London* in health, with great joy and content of His Majesties loving Subjects; where he lived a long time after in great Tranquillity and Peace with the Christian Princes his Neighbours, balancing the affaires of *Europe*, and labouring the peace and quiet of all Christendom. His Piety, Religion, Learning, Bounty and Mercy, would of it self take a Volume, but every one of these lives after

after him, and speaks for him, as may appear by many excellent Poems he writ, as some part of *David's* Psalmes, some part of *Du Bartus* Divine weeks, *Lepanto*, his *Basilicon coron*, his Book of Demonology, his premonition to Christian Princes, his Book against *Conradus Vorstius*, &c. are all sufficient of themselves to testify of him, and need no other blazing. He went to *England* the 36. of his Age, and brought with him his Queen, with a Goodly and Royal Progeny, bringing with him Kingdoms, Unity, Peace and Plenty, and ending his Pilgrimage (being full of dayes) at his House in *Theobalds* the 59th. Year of his Raigne, upon the Sabbath, to the everlasting Sabbath, where he rests. He was buried at *Westminster*.

This Illustrious Monarch having dyed in a good old Age, left the Diadem of *Three Kingdoms*, in Succession, to his Son *Charles*, the first of that Name, who was immediately Proclaimed, being on a *Sunday* morning, when Doctor *Laud* then Bishop of *St. Davids*, was in the Pulpit at *White-Hall*, and broke off his Sermon upon the first Notion of the Fathers Death. He was set upon the Throne, *A. M.* 5682. *Anno Dom.* 1624. He Married *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter to the French King, *Henry the Fourth*; and Sister to
Lewis

Leaves the Thirteenth, of the Family of the Bourbones, whom he had formerly seen, as he passed through France into Spain: Having gone to meet her at Dover, his first Complement to her, was, That he desired to be no longer Master of himself, than he was Servant to her, which he made good to the full.

He called his first Parliament at *Westminster*, which Assembled the *Fifteenth* of *June* following, *Anno Dom. 1624*, wherein the King declared his want of Money, and the great Charge he was like to be put to, upon several Accounts, both at Home and Abroad; especially to maintain the Army which was listed for recovering the *Palatinate*.

The Parliament having several Petitions, which were presented to King James a little before his Death, unanswered; Petitioned his Majesty to Redress those Grievances which concerned Religion and Priviledge, without which they could come to no Conclusions for raising of Money; whereupon the King gave them full Assurance of all their Demands; so they immediately Granted two Subsidies from *Protestants*, four from *Papists*, and three from the *Clergy*.

After this the Parliament did not Sit long; for the last Subsidies not being enough

nough to defray the King's necessary Charges, he urges the Parliament for more; but they, instead of answering his Just Demands, fall foul upon his Servants, who managed his Revenues, especially the great Duke of *Backingham*: This came to such a Height in the Houses, that they came to the Canvassing his *Commings in*, his great Revenues of Crown Demeans, which they would Revoke, and Resume to supply the King's Wants; which made the King, in great Regret, resolve to give an end to their Sitting; and accordingly the next day Dissolved them. The City of *London* was at this time much wasted with a long Plague, which was the occasion of removing *Michaelmas Term* to *Redding*. There was another Parliament called soon after, but they began where the former left; present Grievances, and impeach *Burkeingham*.

Upon *May the Ninetenth*, 1630. The Queen was Delivered of a Son at Saint *James's*, who was Christened *Charles*, and Preserved by Providence, to Succeed his Father, to the Royal Scepters of *Three Kingdoms*; the King of *France*, and the Prince Elector *Palatine*, represented by the Duke of *Lennox*, and the Marquess of *Hamilton* were his God-Fathers; and the Queen-Mother of *France*, represented by the

the Dutcheſs of *Richmond* his God-Mother.

The King in the Year 1633. made a Journey to *Scotland*, attended with a ſplendid Train of the Nobility of both Kingdoms; and upon *June the Eighteenth*; was ſolemnly Crowned King at *Edinburgh*; which Solemnity being over, his Maſteſty called a Parliament, and in which he paſſed an Act, for Ratification of the old Acts; ſome ſuſpecting, that the Confirmation of Episcopacy was by it intended, with all their Strength opposed it, but in vain.

Not long before his Maſteſty went to *Scotland*, being deſirous (if poſſible) to have it prevented, he Writ to a Lord, who had the Truſt of the Crown, to bring it to *England*, that he might be Crowned there: But the Lord answered, That he durſt not for his Life do it; but if his Maſteſty would be pleaſed to accept of it in its proper place, he ſhould find his People there ready to yield him the higheſt Honour; but if he ſhould put it off much longer, it might tend to his Maſteſties and their great Liſs; neither could they be long without ſome to Govern them.

In the Year 1633. October the *Thirteenth*, the Queen brought forth her ſecond Son, who was Baptized *James*, and entitled,

tuled, *Duke of York*: Much about this time the Discontents in *Scotland* began to increase; some of the Nobility siding with the Male-contents; of which the Lord *Balmirre*, the chief Secretary of State was one, who was thereupon Arraigned by his Peers, and found Guilty; but obtained the King's Pardon.

December the Twenty-Eighth, 1635. the Lady *Elizabeth* was Born; and now great Differences arose about Church-matters, chiefly occasioned by Arch-Bishop *Laud's* zealous injoyning of Ceremonies, as placing the Communion-Table at the *East* end of the Church upon an Ascent, with Rails Altar-ways, with many other things not formerly insisted on by the Church, but now obstinately opposed by many, which brought things into great confusion.

His Majesty earnestly desiring an Uniformity in Religion in *Scotland* (a thing attempted before by King *James*) enjoined the *Scots* the use of the Liturgy and Surplice, with all the *English* Ceremonies, and began first in his own Chappel; Proclamation being made, *That the same Order should be kept in all Churches*: The Bishops were satisfied with it, but the Ministers and People was so discontented, that when the Dean of *Edinburg* began to read the *Common-Prayer*, the Women began

began to grumble; upon which, the Bishop of *Edinburgh* steps up into the Pulpit to command Silence; but this did but augment their Fury to such a height, that they Assaulted him; some with Cudgels, others with Stones, and others (for want of better Weapons) were forced to pelt him with the Stools upon which they sat, to the great hazard of his Life: The Arch-Bishop of *St. Andrews* (being then *Lord Chancellor*) interposing, was like to have been served with the same sawce: The like Disturbance happened in several other places; whereupon the Council emitted *Proclamations* to prevent Tumults; which was so little regarded by the multitude, that the Bishop of *Galloway*, going the next day to the Council, was by them pursued to the Council Chamber. They Seized also the *City Magistrates*, that they might not joyn with the *Council* to curb them. The Lords of the *Council* having at length, with fair words, in some measure, pacified them, they presently emit *Proclamations* to keep the Peace, but produced no such Effect; for they stily petitioned against the *service-book*; which incensed the King extreamly: Thus matters went in the Year 1637.

The next Year the *Scots* hearing, That the King was making preparations in *Eng-land*,

land, to reduce them by force, they entered into a *Covenant*, to defend the Religion they profess; whereupon, they sent for General *Lesly*, and other Officers from beyond Sea, putting themselves in a posture of Defence: But the Duke of *Hamilton* obtained a Declaration from the King, discharging the use of the *Service-book*. & the five Articles of *Perth* for a time; consenting also, that *Church-matters* may be ordered by general Assemblies. This Declaration being published, and a general Assembly convened at *Glasgow*; the *Bishops* are summoned to appear there as Guilty persons; but in answer to the Summons, the *Bishops* sent in a Protestation against their Assembly; which the *Covenanters*, for a while, would not vouchsafe to Read, until they had dispatched what business they pleased: The King, having notice of their Proceedings against the *Bishops*, ordered their Assembly to be dissolved, which accordingly was done; but the *Covenanters* presently emit a Protestation against it. In this Assembly they quite abolished Episcopacy: Whereupon, the King raises an Army in *England*, with which he marched in Person against the *Scots*; but while his Majesty stayed at *York*, by the mediation of some persons, a Treaty of Peace was agreed upon; wherein it
was

was agreed, That the King should publish a *Declaration*, ratifying, what his Commissioners had promised in his name: That a general *Assembly*, and a *Parliament* be held at *Edinburgh* within a short time: And lastly, That upon disbanding their Forces, and restoring the King to his Forts and Castles; the King was to recall his Fleet and Forces, and make Restitution of their Goods since the Breach.

The King not finding the *Scots* punctual to their Articles, returned to *England*, and Nullified the agreement resolving now to try other courses: Whereupon, the *Scots* apprehending their danger, prepared for their own defence. The King resolves upon a War; and with some difficulty compleateth his Army, whereof himself was *Generalissimo*. He began his march to the *North*, *July* the *Twentieth*, 1640. by which time the *Scottish* Army was upon the Border: Wherefore the King sent the Lord *Conway* with *Twelve Hundred Horse*, and *Three Thousand Foot*, to secure the Passes upon the River *Tyne*. General *Lesly* being advanced thither, desired Leave to pass to the King with their Grievances, which was denied; whereupon he commands his Horse to take the Water (the Foot to their no small hazard following) and force their

their Passage; which they did, and put the Lord *Conway* to a disorderly Retreat. Soon after, they took *New-Castle*, and then *Durham*.

At last, His Majesty condescends to Treat with them, and to that end, receives a Petition from them, containing their Grievances; for redressing of which, it was agreed, That sixteen *English* Lords should meet with as many *Scots*. *Rippon* was a place appointed for the Treaty; here they appointed another Treaty to be held at *London* for composing all differences.

Much about this time *Montros* fell off from the Covenanters, having by several private Letters tendered his service to the King, which came all to be discovered by the means of some that were about His Majesty. However, the Treaty went on at *London*, and at last was concluded: Whereupon the *Scots*, after five months abode in *England*, returned home.

By this time a Parliament was called at *Westminster*; wherein the breach was so far from being healed, that it was made wider. Divers of the Kings Favourites were impeached; amongst which, Archbishop *Land* was one, and soon after him the Earl of *Strafford*.

This Year 1641. His Majesty went towards *Scotland*, where he was entertained with great Demonstrations of Affection; and confirmed the Treaty between the two Nations, by an Act of Parliament, which he summoned himself during his abode there. In the mean time, the horrid Rebellion in *Ireland* broke out; wherein those cruel Butchers, did most barbarously murder about 200000. *Protestants*, Men, Women and Children. The King being then in *Scotland*, moved the Parliament to send thither Sir *George Monroe* with 2500. men to reduce the Rebels.

The King being returned from *Scotland*, (the Parliament then sitting at *Westminster*) the breach daily grew wider; wherefore the *Scottish* Commissioners interposed between the King and Parliament, for composing their differences, which were now grown to such a height, that the King not long after left *London*, and returned to *Tork*.

Now began the Calamity of a sad War; for which they began Vigorously to make preparations on both sides. The *Scots* finding (as they pretended) that the King was refractory to an Agreement with his Parliament; and giving ear to those vile Libels that were spread abroad, which accused His Majesty of conniving
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at the Papists both in *England* and *Ireland* (being called by the Parliament to their assistance) entred *England*, Jan. 16. 1643. their Army being in number 18000. Foot, and 2000. Horse.

In the mean time matters are sitting in *Scotland*, by *James Earl* (afterward Marquess) of *Montross*; who having received the Kings Commission by Sir *Robert Spotswood*, to be General Governour of *Scotland*, passed into the heart of the Kingdom; where he raised what men he could for the Kings Service, resolving with them to divert the Covenanters. They upon the other side raised an Army to oppose him. Their first Rencounter was near *Pertb*; where the Covenanters under the Command of the Lords *Elcho*, *Tullibardine*, and *Drumond* were quite routed; here the *Asholmen* and *Irishmen*, of which he had 1500. did him good service. From thence he marcht Northward, to *Aberdeen*; where at the Bridge of *Dee*, he defeated another Body of the Covenanters, under the Lord *Burleighs* command.

After this Victory, he went about most of the Northern Countries, and brought a great many of them under Subjection, though himself and his Army were reduced to great straits by reason of the coldness of the weather, and scarceness

of Victuals, yet he would not give over his enterprise. From thence he marched into *Argileshire*, where he burnt & destroyed all before him, and returned back again to *Lochabor*. He stayed not long there; when hearing that *Argile* was coming against him, and was already the length of *Innerlochy*, He resolves (finding his men bent for't) to fight him, which accordingly he did, and quite worsted him. Not long after, he had an absolute Victory over General Major *Harry* at a place in the *Highlands*, called *Aldean*, which did very much weaken the Covenanters. And *Railly* resolving revenge, at *Alford* was served with the same sauce himself.

The next Victory that this Valiant Champion obtained, was at *Kilsyth*; a fatal day it was to the Covenanters: for here they lost a great many Gentlemen of Quality, besides a vast number of common Souldiers: yea, such of their Leaders as escaped this bout, finding (as they thought) their strength quite gone, fled some to *England*, others to *Ireland*, and some also came in, and Submitted to *Montross* upon Mercy. Thus things being, in humane probability, brought to great order, *Montross* receives Orders from the King at *Oxford*, to march Southward with his Army: Where His Majesty promised

mised to send him some recruit of Horse
 to fight Sir *David Lesly*, who was com-
 ing from *England* against *Montross*: But
Lesly preventing the Kings recruits, sur-
 prises *Montross* at *Philiphburgh*, where he
 quite routed him. Thus the wheele of For-
 tune turnes now upon this gallant Noble-
 man, who was Conqueror hitherto, and
 forces him with a very few followers
 to shift for himself, leaving many of
 his Friends dead in this fatal place.
Montross by this loss, being brought very
 low, he marched toward the North with
 the few men he had; and after many
 endeavours to make up his Army again,
 he is surpris'd by a Message from His
 Majesty, Commanding him to lay down
 his Armes, and go into *France*, where he
 should stay till further Orders; which ac-
 cordingly he did, though with great re-
 luctancy, in the Year 1646.

But to return to the *Scotts* Army in
England: They after they had served the
 Parliament upon several occasions, and
 particularly at *Marston-Moor*, where they
 helpt them to obtain a Victory against
 Prince *Rupert*, retired to *New-Castle*.
 The King being brought so low, that
 he was hardly able to keep any thing
 of an Army in the Field, came thi-
 ther in disguise, acquainting the *Scottish*

General, That he would now commit himself to him; looking upon him as a man of Honour, that would do nothing but what is Just and Loyal, in a matter of such weight; The General answered His Majesty, *He would with all his heart serve him, and that the most effectual service that he thought he could do him, was to mediate a Peace between His Majesty and His Parliament.*

The Parliament being Advertised, that the King was in the *Scotish* Army; sent their Messengers thither, to know upon what account they detained the King of *England* in their Camp; who were only called into assist the Parliament, but not to Act by themselves: Telling them further, *That if the King were in Scotland, as he was then in England; they would not presume to keep him up from his Subjects there, as the Scots did in England; the Committee of the Army answered, That they knew very well the People of Englands Right to the King to be as good as theirs; neither did they detain His Majesty from them, but that he was with them as their King; in no wise under restraint, but at full Liberty as became his Majesty to be. And further, that it was their earnest desires to see a well-settled Peace between His Majesty and his two Houses.* Presently after, they had another

another message, desiring them to return home; for that the Parliament had no further service for them; thanking them withal for the Service they had done. The *Committee* replied, that they came not to *England* without the Parliaments call, and that the Terms upon which they were invited thither, were not fulfilled by the Parliament, their Army wanting almost 50000*l.* of their Arrears: That upon payment of it; they would go home. At last it was agreed, that the *Scots* should have 20000*l.* pound of their Arrears in hand, and the rest should afterward be sent after them. So that within ——— weeks after, they would draw the Army out of *England*. As for the Kings Person, it was agreed, That he should be kept by the *English* in Honour and Splendor suitable to his Royal Dignity, and that nothing should be transacted in *England* concerning His Majesty, without the Advice and Consent of the *Scots*. Thus were they befooled by perfidious men, which brought a great reproach upon Them and their Posterity. Though it be false that they Sold him, yet it is a sad truth, that His Majesty told them, that the *English* would no longer stand to their Agreement, than they thought it for their Interest.

His *Majesty* being now in the *English's* hands, they at first carried themselves somewhat respectfully to him; but they began soon after to appear like themselves; having purged the House of *Commons* of all such as they thought would oppose them, they began to keep His *Majesty* almost a close prisoner in the Isle of *Wight*.

The *Scots* hearing how the *King* was thus (contrary to the promise and engagement) abused by the *English*, sent their Commissioners to *London*, to put the Parliament in mind of the agreement at *New-Castle*; but before they came, the Game was altered (the *Parliament* being purged by the *Army*) the barbarous *Juncto* prove unexorable; wherefore the Commissioners return home, and acquainted the Nobility how matters stood: Whereupon an *Army* is presently listed under the Duke of *Hamilton*, with which he marches to *England*, but is unfortunately overthrown at *Preston*; most of the *Souldiers* being killed, and himself taken prisoner, and brought up to *London*; where, not long after, he, together with the Earl of *Holland*, and Lord *Capel*, were Executed on *Tower-hill*.

Within a few days, his *Majesty* is brought from the Isle of *Wight* to *Windsor*; during his abode there, the Officers of the

the Army, and the Members they left in the House, proceeded to that height of Insolence, as to bring the King to a Tryal. Which, when it was Voted, and passed in the pretended House of Commons, they proceeded to make an Act for the Tryal of his Sacred Majesty; which they intituled, *An Act of the Commons of England, assembled in Parliament, for Erecting of an High Court of Justice, for Trying and Judging Charles Stewart King of England.*

This Terrible form of proceeding against his Majesty, struck great terrour to the hearts of all sober and good men; yea, the *Presbyterian* Ministers, who before were against him, now declare themselves both in their Pulpits, and by earnest Petitions to the Parliament, to be zealous abhorrrers of the Kings Death, and every where make publick Protestations against the Tryal; yet nevertheless the *Juncto* goes on: And upon *Fryday January* the 19th. 1648. his Majesty was brought by a strong Guard of Horse from *Windsor* to *St. James's*, and from thence to *Westminster*, where he was Tryed, and found Guilty, contrary to the Laws of God and Man: And upon *January* the 30th. about two a Clock in the Afternoon, he submitted his Royal Neck to the Fatal stroak, upon a Scaffold Erected be-

thirteen *White-Hall* Gate, and the Gate leading to the Gallery to *St. Jameses*: The 24th year of his Reign he was Inter'd, in *St. Georges Chappel* at *Windfor*.

His sacred Majesty that now Reigns, being at this time in *France*, with the *Queen Mother*, is by Unanimous consent of all his Subjects in *Scotland*, proclaimed at *Edenburgh*, *Charles* the Second, by the Grace of God, King of *Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, &c.* and presently after, they sent their Commissioners to treat with His Majesty, who was then in the *Isle of Jersey*: After much debating on both sides, at last, *Breda* in *Holland* is agreed upon, as a fit place for a solemn Treaty. Here the Commissioners from the Church and State, met the King, and delivered the Propositions. During the Treaty, the above-mentioned *Marquess of Montross* was seized in *Scotland*, and Executed, which troubled his Majesty so much, that it went nigh to break the Treaty; but at length, through the urgency of Affairs, it was concluded. And being brought to *Edenburgh*, it was agreed, that another Message should be sent to invite the King over, to take Possession of the Crown, which was his own by an unquestionable Title; but the *Englisk* Parliament replied, If they could hinder it, it should not be so.

Where-

Wherefore they prepare an Army to invade *Scotland*, under the command of their General *Oliver Cromwell*. However, the *Scots* no wise daunted at the Storms threatened from *England*, resolved to adhere to his Majesty, (though upon their own terms).

The King arriving at the mouth of *Spey*, in the *North*, several Lords were sent to accompany him to *Edinburgh*; but in the mean time, *Cromwell* was advanced as far as *Haddington* against him. Sir *David Leslie*, sent Sir *John Brown* with a Party of Horse, which continued skirmishing for some while, but produced no great Effect: The next Rencounter was at *Dunbar*, where the *Scots* had a Bloody Overthrow from *Cromwell*; which did exceedingly strengthen his Interest in *Scotland*.

The first work that the *Scots* went about after this disaster, was the Coronation of the King, which was done at *Scone*; with as great Solemnity, as the state of Affairs could allow: The Ceremony being over, His Majesty removed to *Sterling*, resolving to debate his right to *Cromwell*, where people of all ranks flocked to him; insomuch, as in a short time, he had an Army of 22000 Men; but they dividing amongst themselves, gave

gave *Cromwel* opportunity to pass over; & forthwith defeating a part of the Kings Army at *Innerkething*, posselt himself of the whole *Cuntry*: His *Majesty* seeing (after the defeat) that *Cromwel* was like to Conquer all *Scotland*, makes choyce of his most faithfull Friends, to venture with him into *England*; where he might with more safety and advantage hazard three Kingdoms, than in a Field; wherefore with 16000 men he privately marched to *England*, by the way of *Carlisle*; and without any considerable opposition, came to *Lancashire*; where at *Warrington* Bridge, some considerable Forces of the Parliament were ready to cut down the Bridge, but the *Scots* were with them so suddenly, that they prevented the breaking down of the Bridge, & forced their way over the Planks. Hence his *Majesty* marched to *Worcester* in very good order. *Cromwel* hearing of his motions, sends *Lambert* with a select Party of Horse; after him the Parliament also raised numerous Forces in most Countreyes in *England*; all which marched to *Worcester* against the King. In the mean time *Lambert* gained a most Advantagious Pass at *Hop-ton*, by a desperate attempt, having caused some of his Troopers to swim the River on Horseback, carrying their Houlsters

sters and Pistols in their hands, to save them from wet; whereby they put Major General *Massey*, and his men, to the retreat: So that the Parliamentarians had a fair opportunity to make a Bridge over the River, over which *Cromwel* passed, and joyned the rest of the Army; which put the King upon a necessity of Fighting, (the City being attacked on all sides): Whereupon his Majesty marched out of the City with horse and foot against them. Where followed a most desperate engagement; insomuch that his Majesties Horse was twice shot under him; every man resolving to dye in the Bed of Honour, rather than to have their Prince and Country thus trod upon by the base Usurpers: But the Enemy still advancing with fresh supplies where there was need of them, so over powered the Kings Forces, that they were forced at last to give ground, after twice Rallying, to retreat to the City.

His Majesty seeing that all was lost, was forced to Retreat to the City by the same Gate he came out at, having left the Duke of *Hamilton*, Sir *John Douglass*, Sir *Alexander Forbes*, with many other Valiant Gentlemen behind him. His Majesty was exceedingly troubled for the loss of Duke *Hamilton*; for that he did see
him

him behave himself so Valiantly, and Fighting so desperately, even when he was compassed with the Enemies Horse and Foot. It being impossible for His Majesty to keep the City long, the whole Nation almost being in Armes against him, he resolves to retire: Accordingly, with some few Attendants, he marched out at twelve a Clock at Night; and thinking their Number might discover them, ordered every Man to shift for himself: Only with three or four in his Company, he came to a place called *Boscobel*, where he disrobed himself; and for want of Scissers, had his Hair cut off with a Knife; and so with the company of one *Careless* (who brought him Provision) he betook himself to a Wood, where he lodged in that Famous *Royal-Oak*: The Soldiers hunting about for him, and a *Thousand Pounds* promised to any that would take Him, either Dead or Alive.

Soon after, His Majesty rode from *Bently* to *Bristol* before *Mistress Lane* (she having a Pass for her self and her Servants) whence He returned, and absconded a while in *Somersetshire*, *Wiltshire*, and *Hampshire*; and at last came to *Briggemstone* in *Sussex*, where He took Shipping, about the end of *October*, 1651. and was Safely waisted over to a Creek in *Normandie*,

mandie, whence he went to *Diep*, and there provided himself of such Necessaries as served him until He came to his Mother, who was at the *French Court*.

Cromwel hearing of *Iretons* Success in *Ireland*, and of Lieutenant General *Monks* Success in *Scotland*, makes a Motion, That for the Security of the *Common-Wealth* (as it was then called) the Parliament should be turned out, as a parcel of *Drunkards*, *Whore-Masters*, and *Oppressors*; which was accordingly done, and then a new Convention is called, *July*, 1653. where the Government is put upon *Oliver's* Shoulders, by an Instrument delivered to him, by their Speaker *Mr. Rouse*.

In this Year and the next, were Five Bloody Engagements at Sea, between the *English* and the *Dutch*; the *English* for the most part having the Victory. In the Year 1656. *Cromwel* calls another Parliament, which he had so far secured for his Interest, that they invite him to take the Imperial Crown of this Realm; which he, as a cunning Fox (knowing that this step of his Advancement would hasten his Ruine) with pretended modesty declined, contenting himself with being Lord-Protector, which he was made three Years before. Then they Petitioned him to accept

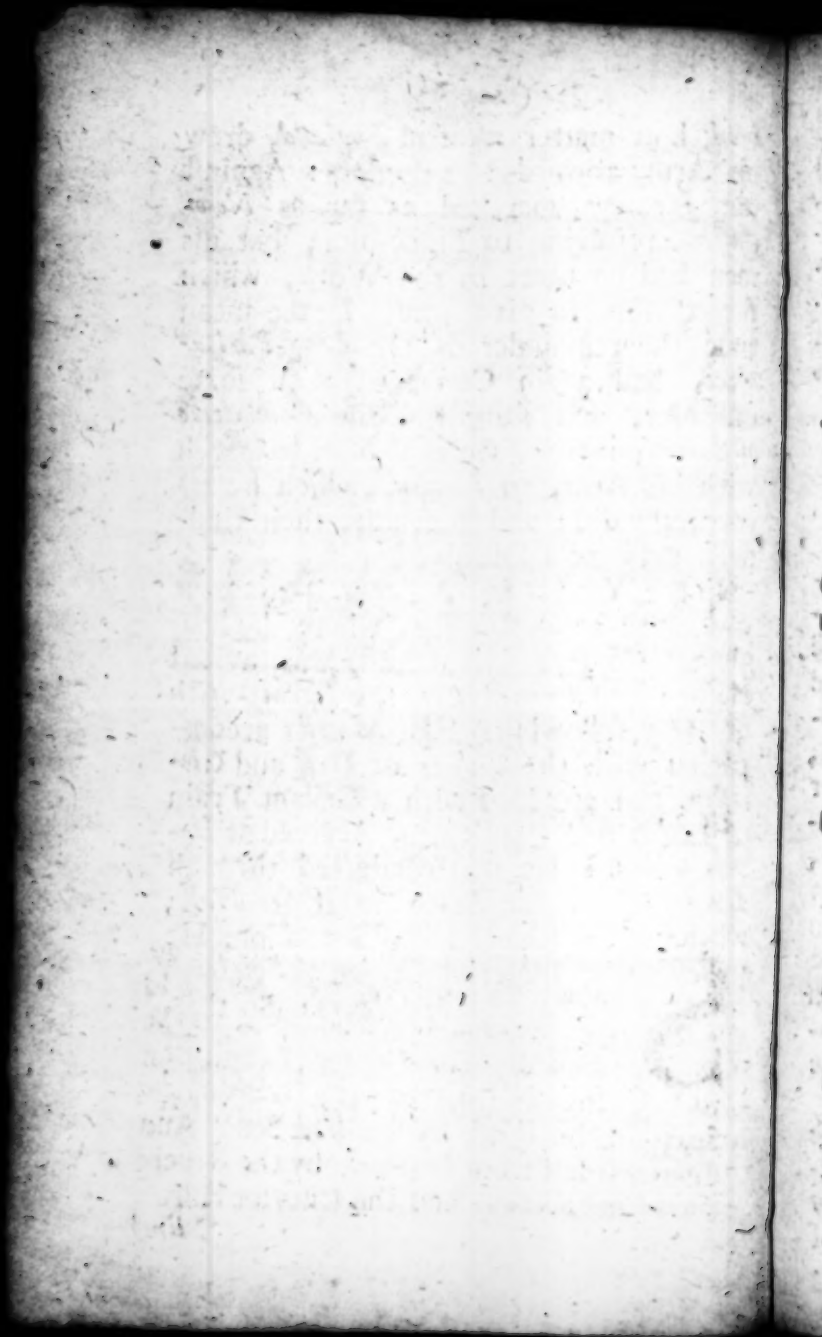
cept of *Three-Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year* for his Support; to have a New House of Lords; to name his own Successor: All which (with much ado) he accepted of.

But when Fortune had set him so High, that all the World that heard of it were Astonished: Behold, in the midst of his Triumph he is snatched away by Death, upon *September the Third, 1658*. He lay in State, at *White-Hall*, about *six Weeks*, and then was, in great Splendor, Interred in *Westminster Abby*, among the Princes of the Royal Blood: His Son *Richard* was presently Installed in his Place, wherein he had hardly time to look about, when *Fleetwood* and *Lambert*, with the rest of the Army thrust him out, calling the *Long-Parliament* again; this Revolution was followed by another; for soon after, several Gentlemen in *Cheshire*, under the conduct of *Sir George Booth*, rose for the Defence of their Priviledges, but were defeated by *Lambert*; he immediately after turned out the *Long-Parliament*, and erected a *Committee of Safety*.

His Majesties Friends looked on with some Hope all this while, seeing all these Metamorphosing of Government, might tend to the opening a Door for His Majesties entring. General *Monk* hearing in *Scotland*,
land,

land, how matters went in *England*, drew his Army towards the Borders: Against him *Lambert* marched as far as *New-Castle*, resolving to Fight him; but his men had no heart to the Work, which forced him to give way. In the mean time the remainder of the *Long-Parliament*, had again Convened with some difficulty, and Dissolved the *Committee of Safety*; inviting General *Monk* to march with his Army to *London*, which he accordingly did; and to requite their kindness, gets them Dissolved.

In the Year 1660. Another Parliament was called at *Westminster*, where, by unanimous Consent, His Majesty was invited Home; and accordingly, the *Twenty-ninth* of *May* following, His Majesty accompanied with the Dukes of *York* and *Glocester*, and attended with a Gallant Train of Lords and Gentlemen, Arrived at *Dover*, whence He was conducted through *London*, in great State to *White-Hall*; where, by a Lineal Legal Succession, He possesses the Imperial Crown of *Scotland*, for almost *Two Thousand* Years: So that, for Royal Extraction, and Long Line of Just Descent, His Majesty may Reckon with any *Monarch* in the Christian World.



AN
APPENDIX

To the Present STATE of
SCOTLAND,

SECT. I.

*Of its Climate, Dimension, Division,
Air, Soil, Commodities.*

Scotland is one of the Two Kingdomes that divides the great Island of *Brittain*, being bounded on the *East* by the *German Ocean*, on the *North*, by the *Dewcaldon Sea*; on the *West*, by the *Irish Sea*: And divides it self from *England*, by the Rivers *Tweed* and *Solway*, and the *Cheviot Hills*.

Clim.

Clim. *Edinburgh* is Scituated between the Degrees of *Latitude* 56 d. 2 minutes, of *Longitude* 3 d. 0 min. from *London* West. Longest Day, 17 hours 27 min. *Aberdeen* 57 d. 10. min. of *Latitude* ; 2. d. 20. min. *Longitude* ; the most Northernly parts of *Scotland*, is *Dunsby-head*, whose *Latitude* is 58 d. 5 min.

Dimensions. Its Length is about 480. Miles; its breadth is very disproportionable, there being no place in it that is above 70. Miles distant from the Sea.

Division. The Country is divided according to its Inhabitants; into *Highland* and *Lowland*. The *Highlanders* live in the *North* and *West* Parts, or in some out Islands; being a bold and hardy People, much given to Warlike Exercises; being alwayes in readiness, when ever Commanded by their *Cheif*. Their Weapons were commonly Bows and Arrows, but not so much used now as formerly; they are a People that can endure as much hardships of War, as any People in the World. The *Lowlanders* bordering upon the *East* and *South*, are as civil as any other People; their Language much like the *English*, differing only in the Accent.

Air. The Air is very wholesome; the cold in Winter towards the *North* is very sharp; but there being great plenty of

of Firing, the Inhabitants do not suffer by it. The heat is less scorching in Summer, than in some other parts of the Continent.

The Soil is pleasant and healthful, abounding with Springs and Rivers; towards the North it is Mountainous, yet not wanting fruitful Valleys apt to bear any Grain.

Commodities. The Country every where affordeth plenty of Sheep, Oxen, Coneyes and fallow Deer; as also abundance of Geese, Ducks, Hens, Turkeys, Pigeons, Partridges, Sea-Plover, Herons, Quails and Larks, &c. with great plenty of Fish, such as Salmonds, Pikes, Carps and Trouts; also Herrings, Oysters, Cockles, Mussels, Turpots and Lobsters. *Fruits.* As Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches and Apricocks. *Corn.* Barly, Rye, Beans, Pease and Oats. Also it produceth a great quantity of Tin, Lead, Copper, Allom, Salt, Hops; with several Silver-Mines. It is accounted Richer under ground, than above, by reason of their Mines, which when tryed, yeild much in their quantities of Ore.

SECT. II.

Of the Laws of Scotland.

THEY are made of the Municipal and Civil Laws; the Municipal consists either of Acts of Parliament, or of the Customes and Practices of the Colledge of Justice; and when neither of these contradict, the Civil Law is of force.

All the Rights and Evidences of the Subject, are committed to Registers; by which means men are sure not to be cheated in buying, or conveying Estates. For first, no man can have a right to an Estate but by his being seised of it, which is done by delivering Earth and Stone; upon which an Instrument is made, called a *Seising*, and this within sixty dayes after must be Registred, else it is of no force; by which means all secret Conveyances are cut off. Next, all Bonds have a Clause in them for inserting them in the publick Registers; and they being Registred without any further Action upon a charge of six dayes, the Debtor must make payment. A Third Instance is, that any Creditor may serve a Writ on his Debtor, called *Letters of Inhi-*

Inhibitiones, by which he can make no disposition of his Goods or Estate, till the Party be satisfied; if these Letters be returned Registred, within twenty-one days after they are served, otherwise they have no force. Many such Instances may be produced, by which it appears how securely the Subject may enjoy that he hath, or may purchase.

SECT. III.

Of the Cheif Officers of State, of the Parliament, of the Privy Council, of the Colledge of Justice, of the Justice Court, and of the Exchequer.

THe King administers the Government of the Kingdom by his Officers of State, who are Eight in number: The first is the Lord Chancellour, who is Keeper of the Great Seal, and President of all Courts, except the Exchequer. This Office is in the Person of *John Earl of Perth*. The second is the Lord Treasurer, who manages the Revenue, and pre-

presides in the Exchequer, who is at present the Marquess of *Queensbury*. The third is the Lord Privy Seal; which Office the Marquess of *Athole* enjoys. The fourth is the Lord Secretary, who is at present *Alexander* Earl of *Murray*. The fifth Officer is the Lord Clerk of the Registers, who has the charge of all the publick Records; this Office is executed by Sir *George Mikenzie*, of *Tarbet*. The sixth is the Kings Advocate; he is commonly a Judge, except in cases where the King is concerned; and then he pleads for the King: The present Lord Advocate is, Sir *George Mikenzie* of *Roschaugh*: The seventh Office is, the Lord Treasurer Deputy; which Office was Executed by Sir *Charles Maitland*, of *Hattoun*, now Earl of *Lauderdale*. The eighth is the Lord Justice Clerk, who assists the Lord Justice General in criminal Causes. The present Justice Clerk is, *Richard Maitland*, Esquire.

Par. The Parliament is made up of three Estates: The first is Ecclesiastical, consisting of Arch-Bishops, and Bishops: The second Estate is, The Nobility and Barons: The third is, The Burroughs.

Upon the first day of each Parliament, there are such solemnities, and magnificent Shews, as is not observed in any Kingdom upon such occasions. For all the

the members of Parliament according to their degree, Riding (as it were) in Procession from the Kings Palace to the Parliament House. The Commissioner Riding last: The Crown, the Sword, and the Scepter, with the rest of the Honours being carryed before him; they return in the same order back again to the Palace. Sometimes the King makes use of a Convention of Estates, which can make no Laws; only by this meeting impositions are laid upon the Subjects.

The *Parliament* being the supream Court, it is not impertinent to give a List of the Nobility with their Precedency and Surnames, which is as follows.

Dukes.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *AL-*
bany.

The Dukes of	{ <i>Hamilton</i> <i>Buccleuch</i> <i>Lenox</i>	Surnames.
		<i>Hamilton.</i>
		<i>Scot.</i>
		<i>Lenox.</i>

L

Marquesses

Marquesses Surnames.

The Mar- quess of	Huntley	Gordone.
	Douglas	Douglas.
	Montrose	Graham.
	Arbuthnot	Murray.
	Queensbury	Douglas.

The Earls of	Earls	Surnames
	Crawford	Lindsay.
	Berwick	Hay.
	Marshall	Kent.
	Southernland	Southernland.
	Mar	Erskine.
	Arbuthnot	Graham.
	Morton	Douglas.
	Buchan	Erskine.
	Glencairn	Gunninghame.
	Eglinton	Montgomery.
	Castles	Kennedy.
	Murray	Stewart.
	Cathness	Sinclair.
	Nithsdale	Maxwell.
	Wintoune?	Seatonne.
	Linlithgow	Livingstone.
	Hume	Hume.
	Pearth	Drummond.
	Dumfermling	Seatonne.
	Wigtown	Fleming.
	Strathmore	Lyon.

Earls

Earls

Surnames.

Abercorn

Hamilton.

Roxborough

Ker.

Kelly

Ereiskine.

Haddington

Hamilton.

Galloway

Stewart.

Seaforth

Mac. Kenzy.

Lowthian

Ker.

Kinnoule

Hay.

London

Campbell.

Dumfries

Creighton.

Sterling

Alexander.

Elgin

Bruce.

Southesk

Carnaigy.

Traquair

Stewart.

Ancram

Ker.

Weims

Weims.

Dalhousy

Ramsay.

Airlie

Ogilvy.

Callender

Levingstone.

Carnwath

Dalziel.

Finlaid

Ogilvy.

Levin

Lesley.

Annandale

Johnstone.

Dysert

Murray.

Panmure

Mauld.

Tweddall

Hay.

Northesk

Carnaigy.

Kinkardin

Bruce.

Forfar

Douglass.

Balcarres

Lindsay.

The Earls of

Earls.

Middieton
 Aboyne
 Tarras
 Newburgh
 Kilmarnock
 Dundonald
 Dumbarton
 Kintore
 Broad Albyne
 Aberdeen

Surnames.

Middleton.
 Gordone.
 Scot.
 Levingstone.
 Boyd.
 Cochraine.
 Douglass.
 Keith.
 Campbell.
 Gordone.

The Viscounts of

Viscounts

Faulkland
 Dumbarr
 Stormont
 Kenmare
 Arbuthnot
 Frendarēt
 Kingstone
 Oxenford
 Kilsyth
 Irwing
 Dumblane
 Preston
 Newhaven

Surnames.

Carey.
 Constable.
 Murray.
 Gordone.
 Arbuthnot.
 Craightone.
 Seatoun.
 Macgill.
 Levingstone.
 Campbell.
 Osborne.
 Grahame.
 Sbeene.

The Lords of

Lords

Forles
 Saltone
 Gray

Surnames

Forbes
 Frazier
 Gray.

Lords

The Lords of

Lords.	Surnames.
Ochiltry	Stewart
Cathcart	Cathcart.
Sinclare	Sinclare.
Mordington	Douglafs.
Semple	Semple.
Elphinstone	Elphinstone.
Oliphant	Oliphant.
Lovat	Frazier.
Borthwick	Borthwick.
Rosse	Rosse.
Torphighen	Sandilands.
Spyne	Lindsey.
Lindoris	Lefley.
Balmerinock	Elphinstone.
Blantyre	Stewart.
Cardrosse	Erskine.
Burghly	Balfour.
Madcerty	Drummond.
Cranstone	Cranstone.
Melvil	Melvil.
Neaper	Neaper.
Cameron	Fairfax.
Cramond	Richardson.
Rae	Macky.
Forrester	Bailzy.
Petstgo	_____
Kirkudbright	Mac-clelland.
Frazier	Frazier.
Bargany	Hamilton.
Banf	Ogilvy.

Lords	Sirnames.
<i>Elibank</i>	<i>Murray.</i>
<i>Dunkeld</i>	<i>Galloway.</i>
<i>Halcarton</i>	<i>Falconer.</i>
<i>Belhaven</i>	<i>Hamilton.</i>
<i>Abercromby</i>	<i>Sandilands.</i>
<i>Carmichael</i>	<i>Carmichael</i>
<i>Rollo</i>	<i>Rollo.</i>
<i>Colvil</i>	<i>Colvil.</i>
<i>Duffus</i>	<i>Southerland.</i>
<i>Ruthven</i>	<i>Ruthven.</i>
<i>Mack-Donald</i>	<i>Mack-donald.</i>
<i>Rutherford</i>	<i>Rutherford.</i>
<i>Balanden</i>	<i>Balanden.</i>
<i>Newark</i>	<i>Lesly.</i>
<i>Burntisland</i>	<i>Weimes.</i>
<i>Strathard</i>	<i>Nairne.</i>

His Majesties Privy Council is chiefly imployed about Publick Affairs; the Power of it hath been mostly raised since King *James* came to the Crown of *England*, by reason of which, being necessitated to be absent from *Scotland* himself, he lodged much of his power in the Lords of His Privy Council; we cannot (by reason of the late alterations) give an exact List of the present Lords of the Council: Wherefore we shall forbear.

The Supream Court of Judicature, about the property of the Subject, is called the
Colladge

Colledge of Justice. It consists of fourteen Judges, who are called Senators of the Colledge of Justice, and a President. This Court sits from the first of *November*, till the last of *March*.

The *Justice Court* being the next *Supream Court*, where *Criminals* are tryed, consists of a *Lord Justice General*, and a *Lord Justice Clerk* who is his Assistant. All Tryals for *Life*, are in this Court; where every Subject, as well *Peers* as *Commoners* are tryed; *Peers* by a Jury or *Assize of Peers*; and *Commoners*, by a Jury of *Commoners*.

The next *Supream Court* is the *Exchequer*, which consists of, the *Lord Treasurer*, the *Lord Treasurers Deputy*, and some Assistants, called the *Lords of the Exchequer*. Here all the *Kings Grants*, *Pensions*, *Gifts of Wards*, and such like are passed.

SECT. IV.

Of Sheriff-Courts; also an account of the Shires of Scotland, with their Sheriffs who are (most of them) so by Inheritance.

THere are beside the Supream Courts of the Nation, other inferior Courts, the most considerable of which, is the Sheriffs Courts, where Thefts, and all lesser Crimes are Judged; as also Murthers, if the Murtherer be taken in hot blood. The Sheriffs in this Nation are (most of them) so by Inheritance; wherefore it may not be impertinent here to give a List of the Shires of Scotland, with their Sheriffs.

Shires of Scotland, with their bounds and Sheriffs.

Shires

Sheriffs

The Shire of *Edinburgh*
containeth Middle *Lothian*.

The Earl of
Laureldale.
The

Shires.

The shire of *Berwick* containeth *Mers*.

The shire of *Peeblis* containeth *Twed-dail*.

The shire of *Shelkirk* containeth the Forrest of *Esterick*.

The shire of *Roxburgh* containeth *Tiviotdale*, *Lisdale*, *Eshdail*, *Eusdail*.

The shire of *Dumfreis* containeth *Nithisdail*, and *Anandail*.

The shire of *Wigton* containeth the West parts of *Galloway*.

The shire of *Aire* containeth *Kyle*, *Carrick*, and *Cunninghame*.

The shire of *Renfrew* containeth the Barony of *Renfrew*.

The shire of *Lanerick* containeth *Clidsdail*.

The shire of *Dumbrition* containeth *Lenox*.

The shire of *Bute* containeth the Isles of *Bute* and *Arran*.

The shire of *Innerawa*

Sheriffs.

Earl of *Home*.

Earl of *Twed-dail*.

— *Murray*.

Duke of *Buck-leugh*.

Marquess of *Queensbury*.

Sir *Patrick Agnew* of *Lochnaw*.

Earl of *Dumfreis*.

Earl of *Eglington*.

Duke *Hamilton*.

Duke of *Lenox*.

Sir *James Stewart* of *Bute*.

contain

Shires.

Sheriffs.

containeth *Argile, Lorn, Kintyre*, with the most part of the *West Isles*.

The shire of *Pearth* containeth *Arbol, Goury, Glenshee, Strath-Ardell, Broad-Albine, Ramach, Ballbider, Glenurghuay, Stormont, Menteith, and Strath-Tern*.

The shire of *Striveling* lyeth on both sides the *River Forth*.

The shire of *Linlithgow*, *West Lothian*.

The shire of *Clackmannan* containeth a part of *Fife*, lying upon the *River Forth*, towards *Striveling*.

The shire of *Kinross* containeth so much of *Fife*, as lyeth between *Lochleiven*, and the *Ochell Hills*.

The shire of *Couper* containeth the rest of *Fife*.

The shire of *Forfar* containeth *Angus*, with its pertinents.

Marquess of *Arbol*,

Earl of *Marr*.
Hope of *Hopscourt*.

Bruce of *Clackmannan*.

Earl of *Morison*.

Earl of *Rorhes*.

Earl of *Southeske*.

The

Shires.

The shire of *Kinkardin* containeth *Mernis*.

The shire of *Aberdeen* containeth *Mar*, with its pertinents, also the most part of *Buchan*, *Forumarten*, and *Strathbogie*.

The shire of *Banff* containeth a small part of *Buchan*, *Strath-Dovern*, *Boyn*, *Enzy*, *Strath-Awin* and *Balveny*.

The shire of *Elgine* containeth the Eastern part of *Murray*.

The shire of *Nairn* containeth the West part of *Murray*.

The shire of *Inverness* containeth *Badenoch*, *Lochabyr*, and the South part of *Ross*.

The shire of *Cromarty* containeth a small part of *Ross*, lying on the South side of *Cromarty Firth*.

The shire of *Tayne* containeth the rest of *Ross*, with the *Isles of Sky*, *Lemes*, and *Harrigh*.

The shire of *Dornoch*

Sheriffs.

Earl of Kincardin.

Sir — Campbell of Caddel.

Sir James Baird of Auchmedden.

Robert Dumber of —

Earl of Murray

Earl of Seaforth
con-

Shires.

containeth *Sautherland*, &
Strath-Naver.

The shire of *Wick* con-
taineth *Cathness*.

The shire of *Orkney* con-
taineth all the Isles of *Ork-*
ney and *Schetland*.

The Constabulary of
Haddington containeth
East Lothian, and *Lander-*
dale.

Sheriffs.

Earl of *Souther-*
land.

Earl of *Cath-*
ness.

Earl of *Lander-*
dale.

Stewartries.

The Stewartry of *Stra-*
thern.

The Stewartry of *Mon-*
reith.

The Stewartry of *An-*
nandale.

The Stewartry of *Kir-*
kudbright containeth the
East parts of *Galloway*.

Stewards.

Earl of *Pearth*.

Earl of *Mon-*
reith.

Earl of *Annan-*
dale.

Earl of *Nithis-*
dale.

Baileries

Kyle.

Carriſt.

Cunninghame.

Bailiffs.

E. of *Cassles*.

E. *Eglington*.

We should in the next place have spo-
ken somewhat of the Ecclesiastical Govern-
ment of the Kingdom; but it being done
already

already by so many Learned Pens, especially Arch-Bishop *Spotswood*, to which we refer the Reader : We shall now pass to

SECT. V.

Of the Universities of Scotland.

In *Scotland* there are four Universities.

St. Andrews.

Aberdeen.

Glasgow.

Edinburgh.

Of the University of St. Andrews.

This University was founded by Bishop *Plewardlaw* A. D. 1412 the Arch-Bishops of *St. Andrews* are perpetually Chancellors thereof ; the Rector is chosen yearly, and hath the same Power with the Vice-chancellor of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

There are in this University three Colleges, viz. *St. Salvator*, *St. Leonards*, and *St. Maryes*, *St. Salvator's College* was founded by Bishop *Kennedy* who endued it with very sumptuous and costly Ornaments ; and provided sufficient maintenance for the masters and professors. *St. Leonards College* was founded by Prior, *John Flephurn*, A. D. 1525. Persons endowed are Principal, four Professors of Philosophy, Eight Poor Schollars.

St. M.

St. Marys Colledge was founded by Arch-Bishop *Beaton*, no Science is here taught but Theologie, which is done gratis, the Schools being open to receive any to be instructed.

Of the University of Glasgow.

This University was founded by King *James* the second, and augmented with ample Priviledges by King *James* the Sixth. King *Charles* the First did ratify all the old Priviledges, and bestowed mony for repairing the Fabrick, also King *Charles* the second by consent of Parliament bestowed a considerable sum of mony upon it.

Of the University of Aberdeen.

There were in this place an associated company of Students of Divinity, and the Canon and City Laws in the times of King *Alexander* the second, but it was by King *James* the Fourth made an University in A. D. 1494, it was founded with as ample Priviledges as any University in *Christendom*. In it both Philosophy, Divinity, Physick, and Law, are very accurately taught.

The University of Edinburgh.

King James the Sixth, *Anno. Dom. 1580.* founded this University upon the supplication of the Magistrates of the City; granting them under the great Seal an University with all the privileges and immunities that any University within the Kingdom could pretend to.

Persons endowed, were, a Principal, a Professor of Divinity; a Professor of Philosophy, a Professor of Humanity; to which is since added a Professor of *Hebrew*.

A Postscript.

Of the Laws of Scotland for Torturing Criminals; and of that Torture in particular called the Boot.

THE Laws of *Scotland*, according to a late Learned Writer, Sir G. *Macer*, in his *Criminals*, allow not Tortures but in case of Obstinacy in the criminal, where there is great presumption of guilt, and therefore it is not allowed to any, but to the Council or Justices to use torture in any case.

It

It is a ruled case in Law, that Torture being adduced, purges all former presumptions, which preceded the Torture, if the person Tortured be constant in his denial; and therefore Torture is called, *Probatio Ultima*. Neither can a Person sentenced to dye, be Tortured, when Sentence is passed against him, for *Post condemnationem iudices functi sunt Officio*. *Minors* also have this as one of their Priviledges, by the *Scottish* Laws, that they cannot be Tortured lest the tenderness both of their Age and Judgment make them fail.

The most ordinary way of Torture in *Scotland* is, by an *Iron Engine* called the *Boot*, the manner thus. The Criminal is called to be examined before the Council, and upon Obstinacy is threatned with the *Boot*, and then dismissed for that time; with certification, that if within so many dayes he do not confess, he shall be Tortured: When this day comes, if he continue obstinate, he is called before the Council, or a Quorum of them, where the Executioner attends with the *Boot*; there he is again examined by the Judges; if he do not confess, then they order the Executioner to put his Leg in the *Boot* with some *Iron Wedges*; then they examine him again; if he continue refractory,

refractory, then the Executioner is commanded to drive one of the Wedges, and then another, till the Criminal either confess, or the Judges are satisfied he hath nothing to confess.

FINIS.

(11)

For the purpose of the present investigation, it was
found that the first one of the following
three conditions must be satisfied in order
that the two conditions mentioned in the
first condition be satisfied.

1. The first condition is that the
first condition must be satisfied.

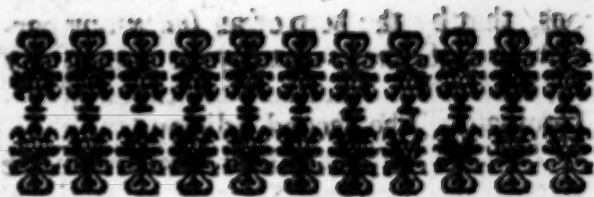
2. The second condition is that the
second condition must be satisfied.

3. The third condition is that the
third condition must be satisfied.

4. The fourth condition is that the
fourth condition must be satisfied.

5. The fifth condition is that the
fifth condition must be satisfied.

6. The sixth condition is that the
sixth condition must be satisfied.



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